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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,429—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1895.

BAY BRANCH OF THE AL ASIATIC SOCIETY

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PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort Bombay.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	19th July.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5178	1200	C. Gadd	26th "
[redacted] HAMES	4113	850	A. Symons	2nd Aug.
[redacted] PEKIN	3906	600	G. Langborne	9th "
[redacted] LYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th "
[redacted] SHANNON	4189	809	E. Crewe	23rd "
[redacted] THAMES	4113	800	A. Symons	30th "
[redacted] SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	6th Sept.
[redacted] CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	13th "

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Any person having any right, title or interest in, to or upon the aforesaid property, whether by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift, inheritance or otherwise, should make the same known in Writing to us, the Undersigned, within 14 Days from the date hereof, otherwise the Purchase will be completed without any reference to such claim, if any such exist.—Dated this 15th Day of July, 1895.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of MOTICHUND JAVERCHUND, Deceased.
MOTIKORE, Widow of MOTICHUND JAVERCHUND ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 9th Day of July, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-five, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 9th Day of July, 1895.
MOTIKORE, Widow,
Petitioner in Person.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of THAKAR VASANJEE NANDJEE, of Cutch Vinjan, but late of Bombay, Hindu, Deceased.

VALAVAHU, Widow of VASANJI NANDJI, and DEVJI RAMJI, two of the Executors named in the said Will ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 11th Day of July, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-five, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 11th Day of July, 1895.
Messrs. PESTONJI, RUSTOM and KOLA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

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Fullerton's Architectural Examples	11	4
Official Writings of Mountstuart Elphinstone, by Forrest	13	0
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Malleson's History of the French in India	12	0
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Monier Williams' Buddhism	16	0
Mills' Three Essays on Religion	3	12
By John Morley:—Studies in Literature; Burke; Diderot, 2 Vols.; Rousseau, 2 Vols.; Miscellanies, 2 Vols.; Voltaire; on Compromise, each Vol. ...	3	12
Eversley Series by T. H. Huxley:—Science and Education; Method and Results; Science and Christian Trading; Science and Hebrew Tradition; Discourses, Biological and Geological; Darwiniana; Hume; Evolution and Ethics, each	3	12
Contemporary Science Series:—Bacteria and their Products, Volcanoes Past and Present, Modern Meteorology, Evolution of Sex, Sanity and Insanity, Property, its Origin and Development, Grammar of Science, Evolution of Marriage, Hypnotism, Evolution and Disease, Public Health Problems, Education and Heredity, Man of Genius, each........................	2	10
English Poets, Edited by T. H. Ward, 4 Vols. ...	23	4
English Prose Selections, Edited by H. Craik, 4 vols.	22	8
De Quincey's Essays, by Masson, 2 vols............	5	10
Cassell's New Popular Educator, 8 vols	30	0
A'Beckett's Comic History of England	5	0
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Gleanings from Popular Authors, 2 vols............	13	8
World of Romance, Illustrated	6	12
Grant's History of India, 2 vols., Illustrated	13	8
History of the Ruso-Turkish War, 2 vols...........	13	8

SUNDER PANDURANG,
BOOKSELLER, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

KUPPER'S PILSENER

Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.

Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts.; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1895, have THIS DAY been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 13th July, 1895.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

CONTRACTORS are invited to tender upto THURSDAY, 25th July (1 P.M.), for EARTHWORK and BALLASTING in Doubling of the Line at Approaches of 60 ft. Bridges between Amroles and Itola. Section, with Bill of Quantities and Specification, may be seen at this Office on and after Monday, July 15th.

Deposit will be required amounting to 10 per cent. on the value of the work contracted for, on allotment.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WHATELY,
Ag. Resident Engineer.
Resident Engineer's Office, Bombay, 8th July, 1895.

SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY RUPEE LOAN, 1895.

THE Resident Lessee hereby notifies that this ENTIRE LOAN for SIX LAKHS OF RUPEES has been Underwritten at Par.

Single Bonds of Rs. 500 each in the various issues can now therefore only be obtained from leading Brokers in the Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Markets.

The Terms of the Bonds are as under:—

Series.	Bonds. Rs. 500 each	Bearing interest at p. ct. p. a.	Due 1st July. A. D.	To be Redeemed at per Bond.
A.	200	6	1896	Rs. 500-0-0
B.	200	5¾	1897	" 502-8-0
C.	200	5½	1898	" 507-8-0
D.	200	5¼	1899	" 515-0-0
E.	400	5	1900	" 525-0-0

NOTICE.
S. S. "AUSTRALIA'S" GENERAL AVERAGE, VOYAGE 7TH FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1895.

THE Amount of Damage sustained by the Cargo and allowable in General Average having proved much less than what was first anticipated, Consignees of Cargo WHO HAVE ALREADY DEPOSITED with the Undersigned (25 per cent.) Twenty-five per cent. on the respective values of their Consignments, are requested to produce their Deposit Receipts to the Undersigned with a view to endorse the REFUND of (12½) TWELVE AND A-HALF PER CENT., or HALF the AMOUNT deposited by them, which it is proposed to make pending the Final Adjustment of General Average.

Payment of Interest on the amount so to be refunded WILL CEASE from THIS DAY.

GLADE & Co.,
Agents, "Hansa" Line of Steamers.
Bombay, 10th July, 1895.

ESTATE OF ROBERT COOPER, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of ROBERT COOPER, late of Bombay, Foreman, Boiler Maker, G. I. P. Railway Parel Works, who died at Bangalore on or about the 3rd Day of June, 1895, and Probate of whose last Will and Testament was granted on the 8th Day of July, 1895, to Mr. BENJAMIN JOHNSON, the Executor named in the said Will, are hereby required to send in their claims to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 28, Meadows Street, Fort, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the Executor will hand over the Assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the Deceased, or having any property belonging to him, are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executor.—Dated this 9th Day of July, 1895.

BLAND & NOBLE,
Solicitors for the Executor.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
Have just opened a Collection of the
MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the
PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY,
LIMITED.
THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893, for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS:—
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN,
At Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.
PRINCIPAL:—DAVID GILLMORE, ESQR., M. A., (CANTAB), ASSISTED BY MISS GILLMORE.

BOYS are received from the age of six, carefully prepared for PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Preliminary Army Examinations, Naval Cadetships, etc., Special Arrangements for Indian Children. Terms Moderate.

Referees (in India) Col. Hancock, President, Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar, Rev. C. A. Gillmore, B. A., Chaplain, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........	Yen 6,000,000	=	Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............	" 4,500,000	=	" 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 3,928,000	=	" 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS:—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March, 1895.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND............. £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL..................£554,907 10s.
HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street),
Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street),
Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—
If fixed for Six Months.................. 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months .... 4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years ...... 4½ per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India..............................Commission ⅛th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } " ⅛th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } " ⅛th "

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL ....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
FOREIGN BRANCHES:
Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna. Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges. Receives Securities for safe custody.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposits accounts, allowing interest at rates to be ascertained on application.

Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
" " " for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

Hours of Business: 10 A. M. to 4-30 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS........... " 9,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Terms may be ascertained on Application.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

BUSINESS HOURS:—10 A.M. to 4-30 P.M.
Saturday, 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.................................$ 50,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers,—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq., (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000 INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident, provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or fatally injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*____________________

This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors:—
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CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, Esq.
W. M. MACAULAY, Esq.
DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL,
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.
Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.
BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS. WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement: Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	$	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	"	8,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co.. CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	$	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 9 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of

7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
[ESTABLISHED 1834.]

ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for Short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50 and 55, or previous, in the event of Death, also Granted.

POLICIES issued in Sterling if preferred, the Premium being payable at the Current Rate of Exchange.

PREMIUM Reduced to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.

CLAIMS PAID immediately on Proof of Death.

For Prospectus and Full Particulars
Apply to—
KING KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
CAPITAL......... £3,000,000
Absolute Security Funds now exeed......£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium 1875	£	742,553
" " 1885	"	966,107
" " 1887	"	968,043
" " 1892	"	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£	4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds..................	"	8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£	4,842,051
1887	"	5,763,091
1892	"	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years		£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street.
D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat,

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES.—18ct. Gold Pencil cases fitted for Cedar Pencils, plain or engine-turned. Slide action with Watch Chain attachment, Rs 30 to 75. Silver, Rs. 8. Telescopic Pencil Cases, gold Rs. 25 to Rs. 60. Silver, Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

[illegible]ITS, BEERS, &c.

[illegible] WINES.

[illegible]bay, are now supplying [illegible] 69 Clubs with the fi[illegible] the following well-kno[illegible]

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JUST[illegible]	[illegible]ndon.
JOHN [illegible]	[illegible]tol.
POMME[illegible]	[illegible]
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C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cotes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
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BOMBAY BANK AND [redacted]

BANKS.

Names.	Shs. in.	Amount			
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.			
Bank of Bombay	120,000	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Bank of Bengal	40,000	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Bank of Madras	10,000	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 {15,000	100	100 75	10, p.c.	171
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	109,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,300	1,000	all	20	716
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	55
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	90	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	965
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	909	500	500	15	470
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	620	1,000	1,000	...	315
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India	1,000	500	500	35	1,450
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	845
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	850
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	725
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs15	700
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	740
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	535
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	550
Empress	2,100	500	500	17½	800
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	527½
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	750
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,800	500	500	25	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,180
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	600
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,330
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd 25	565
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	665
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	200
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs 5	185
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	1,150
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	880
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	835
Leopold	2,500	100	103	7½	225
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	1,095
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	100	3,065
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	24
Mazagon	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	170
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,235
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 9	675
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	545
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,475
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	905
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	1,070
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,280
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,630
Scoonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	820
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	395
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	405
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	20	695
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	500	500	25	860
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	850
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	245
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	425
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,600
B.B. & C. I. R.	—	£18	—	do.	520
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,150
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	332½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	15	152½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	130
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,050
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	90
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,125
French	300	500	500	25	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	431
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	85
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	355
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	155
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25	515
New Indian	1,000	125	125	11½	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	430
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,210
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	560
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil 16	55 200
Surat City Press Co., Ld	377	200	all	12	210
Valkart	...	1,000	100	90	1,120
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750	100	100	10 7½	345
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	123xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,415
Do. New Issue	500	374	625	75	1,355
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	69
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,710
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	50
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		560	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	168
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	25
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	13 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	141
Kamp & Co	6,000	200	175	21	252
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	141
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,600	100	100	15	133xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	300	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	155
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7½	105ex.d.
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	495
Prince of Wales Fire In	250	8,000	1,000	No dvd	2,350
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	80	1,040
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	105xd
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1½	28½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 28-14
Gold Leaf	" 28-15 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	" 28-8
Do. do. new	" 28-4
Australia bar Gold	" 28-9
Bombay bar Gold	" 28-8
Sovereigns	" 18-2
Do. Dragons	" 18-1
Silver 7	" 98-2
Do. 17½	" 98-4
Carolas	" 205-0
Mexican	" 190-6
Franc Piece	" 300-5

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

[redacted] Harris' Memorial Fund Meeting, Chamber of Com- erce Room, 5-15 p.m.

ety Theatre, Performance by the Thespian Club, p.m.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Mahanadi entered the ock yesterday, and the steamer Bahaduri left it on Saturday; and the steamer Thibet on Sunday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Samoa entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamers Kola and Dordogne yesterday; the steamer Dwarka left it on Saturday, the steamer Brinkburn on Sunday, and the steamers Mount Hebron and Aden yesterday.

Polo.—There will be a game, to-day, at 5 p.m. (weather permitting).

Band Notice.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles Football Club.—There will be a practice game this evening. The kick-off will be at 5-30 p.m. The Rovers are requested to attend.

Theft at Abdul Rahiman Street.—Goolam Hoosein, residing at Abdool Rahiman Street, has reported to the police that, during his absence from home between the hours of 5 and 8 p.m., on the evening of the 13th instant, his room was entered, the lock on the door having been opened by means of a duplicate key, and property, consisting of wearing apparel and two sets of silver buttons, of the collective value of Rs. 123, was stolen from an open box.

Bombay Natural History Society.—A meeting of the members will be held at the Society's rooms, on Thursday next, at 5-30 p.m. The papers to be read include "Shooting *Ovis polii* on the Pamirs," by Baron Edmond de Poncins; "Birds of the Nilgiri Districts," by A. G. Cardew, I.C.S.; "Field Notes with the Chitral Relief Force," by Major W. St. John Richardson; "Snakes found in Travancore," by Mr. H. S. Ferguson, F.Z.S.; "Do Ants produce Audible Sounds?" by Mr. Robt. C. Wroughton; and "Seeds Germinating in a Hen's Egg," by Mrs. Pechey-Phipson, M.D.

Drowned in a Tank.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Walkeshwar, touching the death of Jumnadas Cursondas, a Bhattia lad, aged six years, the son of a broker, residing with his parents, at Holi Chuckla, Fort. It appears that, on Saturday afternoon, the deceased accompanied his mother, on a visit to his grand-father at Walkeshwar, where, after staying for about a couple of hours, the mother returned home, leaving the deceased behind. Shortly afterwards, the boy was found missing from the bungalow of his grand-father, and although all possible search was made for him, he could not be traced until the following day, when his dead body was recovered from a tank close by. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

Drowned in a Quarry-Hole.—On Sunday afternoon, the dead body of a lad, named Mahadeo Jumna, aged nine years, was found floating in a quarry-hole on the side of Morland Road. The body was decomposed, there being no external marks of violence visible on it. From inquiries made by the police, it appears that about half-past 3 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 13th instant, the father sent the deceased with some clothes to his mother, who had gone to the quarry-hole to wash clothes. The boy gave the clothes to his mother at the quarry, and left, but as he did not return home up to 7-30 p.m., the father made a report to the police. The coroner held an inquest yesterday, at Morland Road, on the body of the lad, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

A Serious Charge.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nolan charged Dhondia Chimaji, aged sixteen years, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with committing rape on a girl, named Sheogia, aged nine years, the daughter of one Bapoo Sawji, a wood-cutter, residing in a hut in a field, off the Sion Road. Mr. Lalkaka, barrister-at-law, appeared for the accused. Superintendent Nolan informed the magistrate that the girl was examined by Dr. Sidney Smith, who was of opinion that, to his belief, the offence was completely committed, and under his direction she was detained at the police hospital for re-examination. Mr. Lalkaka asked for a short adjournment, on the ground that he had not till then received instructions from his client. The magistrate postponed the case till this afternoon.

Furious Driving.—At the instance of Inspector Ellis Ismail Moosa, a coachman, in the service of a Mahomedan gentleman, was, yesterday, charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby causing injury to a Hindu lad, aged ten years. It appears that, on Saturday afternoon, the accused was driving his carriage in a furious manner along the Parel Road, towards the Victoria Gardens, and although a policeman asked him to lessen the speed, the man continued to drive on, with the result that the complainant, who was crossing the road, in company of his father, was knocked down, and sustained some bruises on his person, which necessitated his removal to the J. J. Hospital. The magistrate convicted the accused, and fined him Rs. 15, with the alternative to suffer two weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and ordered the whole amount of the fine, if recovered, to be paid to complainant as compensation.

Charge of Perjury.—Before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Walker, solicitor, appeared on behalf of Poonumchand Raja, who was arrested on a charge of perjury, and fabricating evidence. Mr. Walker pointed out that instead of Mansing Daya, his client was arrested. The Third Judge of the Small Causes Court had given sanction to Rashed bin Essa Khaliffa to prosecute a certain person for perjury, while the information was sworn to by his brother who said he was his constituted attorney. Under the circumstances he asked for a notice to issue against the complainant to show cause why the information should not be taken off the file, and be filed by the proper party. He had never before heard that in a criminal charge the information could be filed by a constituted attorney, because there must be somebody to take the responsibility if a wrong person was arrested. The magistrate granted the notice, which was made returnable on the 24th instant.

Fatality in the Harbour.—Two men, named Ooma Luximon and Luxia, employed on board the steamship Brinkburn, did not come on shore when the vessel was hauled out of the dock at 1 p.m., on Sunday. The time the ship was steaming through the channel, they were seen lowering themselves overboard by a rope, and one of them was picked up by a jolly boat No. 188, and saved, while the other must have sunk, as he could not be found. The survivor, Ooma Luximon, who was taken charge of by the water police, stated that he and one Luxia were working on board the steam-ship Brinkburn as extra assistants to the cook when the vessel was in the dock. The vessel left the dock at 1 p.m., on Sunday, but not being aware of her proceeding to sea, as they had been told by the cook that she would not leave until 4 p. m., they remained on board. On learning in the steamer that she was not going to anchor in the harbour, they went to the captain, who told them that he could not stop the vessel for them, whereupon they jumped overboard, and tried to swim ashore. The man Luxia, who could not swim, sank at once, and did not rise to the surface of the water, but he (Ooma) was picked up by the jolly boat, and brought ashore.

Mellin's Food.—Messrs. Latham Abercrombie and Co., the Indian agents of this invaluable article of diet, useful both for infants and invalids, are now sending out the handsome show cards of the firm, giving vignettes of children of varying race and colour, who have been largely brought up upon this food, easy of digestion. A somewhat novel form of advertising has been adopted by the firm in the shape of a small wall mirror, on which appears the name of the firm and of their preparation. Of more value to people with children will be the little brochure, edited by Mr. Mellin, upon "The Care of Infants in India," which is something far more than a mere "boom" of Mellin's food, inasmuch as it deals with every aspect of the physical well-being of children. Clothing, teething, vaccination, the nursery and the ayah, minor ailments, and what to do in emergencies are all dealt with in separate chapters. The writer has, however, devoted the greater part of the work to a consideration of the functions of an infant's food, the ill-effects produced by improper, and the good results gained by rational, feeding. He has been careful not to trench unduly upon the province of the medical practitioner, for he very rightly holds that "the custom of performing experiments with quackeries upon young children is most reprehensible." In this country of high infantile mortality this little hand-book should be carefully studied by young mothers.

The Social Club.—A correspondent writes: On Sunday evening, on the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the above club, a very enjoyable gathering was got up. The portico was nicely illuminated with variegated coloured oil-lamps, and the rooms with brilliant lights. The audience hall having been ornamented with leaves, flowers, and banners looked beautiful, and attractive like a boudoir. As the gathering was mostly of Hindus, a richly ornamented carpet was spread in preference to chairs—a Hindu imitation of more modern times after the fashion of the Western people. The guests were heartily welcomed by a string band, which added to the amusements of the evening. The entertainment consisted of various musical pieces and selections. The harmonium accompaniments by the music master of the club with his small band were well-suited to the tone and style of the music. The social function opened with a short speech by Mr. Rugnathji Mulji, who praised the progress of the club, and noticed that the hospitable manner, in which the club consulted the interest and enjoyment of the audience, Mr. Dharamchand Manekchand Sha also spoke. The vote of thanks passed was responded to by Mr. Davidas Prabhudas Dalal, the honorary secretary. Having then done justice to a light repast, while the band played, and accepting bouquets, and pan-supari, the gathering dispersed in the small hours of the morning.

Mr. Hudson in Australia.—The final appearance of the present combination of artistes, who are known to fame in India and Australia as Hudson's Surprise Party, took place, when the Bijou Theatre was crowded with one of the biggest houses ever recorded. For a quarter-of-an-hour before the curtain rose the ushers were busy carrying in chairs and forms to fill up the aisles. When the town clock struck eight and the performance began, the immense audience began to clamour and applaud in the most vociferous manner, and it was some minutes before the programme could be proceeded with. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson received a great ovation during the evening, and the other members of the company, including Miss Linton and Mr. Harry Shine, were accorded a great valedictory. In a couple of months' time Mr. Hudson hopes to open again with an entirely new assortment of variety artistes, and after playing in Adelaide he will proceed to tour in India.—*S. A. Register*, 25th June.

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF AN EAST INDIAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Harry Brewin appeared before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, to answer the notice, calling upon him to show cause why the hearing of the charges against Dr. Abraham Hyams and Francis Xavier Fonseca, a bailiff in the Bombay Court of Small Causes, should either be called on at once, or the case dismissed.

Mr. Brewin stated that before he showed cause why the application should not be granted, he would like to hear what the legal gentlemen, representing the defence, had to say in the case.

On behalf of Dr. Hyams, Mr. Robertson, barrister, said that Mr. Brewin in his information stated that his client had made false statements, but it was not indicated what those false statements were. He even did not know what the offence against his client was. Dr. Hyams attended the deceased Duarte some time before his death, and he attributed the cause of death to fever and bronchitis to the best of his knowledge and belief. Counsel submitted that he was entitled to know the offence with which his client was charged.

Mr. Hemming, on behalf of Fonseca, stated that the observations made by the learned counsel, were applicable to his client Fonseca. What they wanted was a case, which would form the foundation of a charge. The law required some direct evidence to justify the issue of a warrant, and much more to justify an adjournment. In the present case there was nothing before the court, except the inference drawn by the Superintendent from certain information.

Mr. Brewin, at the outset, stated that such an application should not have been made behind his back. On the day the two accused were put in the dock, they were represented by counsel. He was sworn the information, which was read over to them, and they were asked, if they wanted any information, which would assist them. An adjournment was then granted on the application of their own advocates. Superintendent Brewin on that occasion asked the magistrate to fix the case for the 16th instant, but the accused's pleaders wanted longer postponement. Whose fault was it, he asked, if these legal gentlemen did not avail themselves of the opportunity given them to question him? If they failed, it was their fault, and that was no reason why he should hurry on now? Were the interests of the accused only to be considered by the court? The interest of the court and those of the prosecution should also have due weight. The Chemical Analyser's report was not ready, and he (Mr. Brewin) asked that the hearing of the case should stand over till the 22nd instant, when, by the time, the inquest would be over, and then there would probably be more serious charges against the accused which would not necessitate the present charge.

The magistrate remarked that in his opinion the information disclosed statements on information sufficient to issue a warrant. Very little evidence was necessary to let the case stand over, and Mr. Brewin was asked to supply it.

Mr. Brewin said that the court ought to allow him an opportunity to instruct the Public Prosecutor.

Referring to Mr. Brewin's remarks, Mr. Robertson remarked that the Superintendent had argued with great eloquence, but did not say, a word as to the nature of the charge.

Mr. Brewin: That is set forth in the information.

Mr. Robertson: We don't know what the charges are, surely Mr. Brewin can tell us that without detriment to the public interest.

Mr. Brewin: I have no objection to go into the witness-box, if your Worship pleases.

Mr. Robertson, in reply to an enquiry from the court, said that the attending physician's statement was the document complained of.

Mr. Brewin, then went into the witness-box and being sworn, stated that in the attending physician's statement paragraphs Nos. 9, 10, and 12 were untrue. As to No. 9 he said that Dr. Hyams never visited the deceased.

Mr. Robertson: Where did you get that information from?

Mr. Brewin: I decline at present to give an answer to that question. With regard to No. 12 I say it is untrue, because he never attended the deceased.

Mr. Hemming: Which statement in the claimant's statement is you say untrue?—Nos. 9 and 10.

Mr. Hemming: What is untrue in No. 9?—The statement that the deceased died of fever. The evidence will show what the deceased died of. The deceased died of convulsions, but I do not know that of my own knowledge. He died of spasmodic convulsions.

Who told you that?—I decline to state that at present.

When was this information given to you?—I believe it was on the 7th instant. The information was given to me at Girgaum, in the house of the deceased, in the presence of six adults and some children. I took two police officers with me then. This was in consequence of what I heard that day. I gathered the information from some papers, which I saw in the Sun Life Assurance Company's Office. Mr. Ellis, the manager, was present, but no one else to my knowledge. I went there after seeing the Commissioner of Police. I have reduced my knowledge of the case to writing in separate memoranda. They are not signed or verified. Without the information contained in Mr. Ellis, letter, I would not have gone to Duarte's quarters. I don't think I have seen Mr. Ellis oftener than three or four times in connection with this case. I believe the accused Fonseca gave the life policy to Superintendent McDermott while under arrest. I don't know who arrested him.

Mr. Hemming: Have you any reason why you and not Mr. Ellis should proceed in this case?

Mr. Brewin: Because I believe a very serious and grave crime has been committed, I believe that murder has been committed, although I now bring them here for making a false statement. If the Chemical Analyser's report shows a serious state of affairs it would be useless to go on with this case. I admit having in my possession Dr. Hyams' note-book received from him while under arrest. I offer to let the other side inspect it at any time.

Mr. Robertson here stated that after what transpired the case was not carried any further. Mr. Hemming remarked that except hearsay there was nothing before the court, which the court approve of. Before taking proceedings Mr. Brewin ought to have been ready to go on. What Mr. Brewin stated did not amount to an information.

Mr. Brewin said that he had no desire to prolong the case. He would agree to the 22nd instant, but if he was ready before that date he would inform Mr. Hemming of it.

The case was accordingly adjourned till Monday, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m.

The adjourned inquiry regarding the death of an East Indian, named Anacleta Duarte, aged thirty-nine years, who died on the morning of the 17th May last, at his residence, at Girgaum Back Road, was to be resumed yesterday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, but owing to the report of the Chemical Analyser to the Government not being ready, it was again postponed for a week.

The *Novosti* says that the rejection by the Porte of the reform scheme of the Powers leaves the latter only one course to adopt. A conference of all the signatory Powers of the Berlin Congress should be at once summoned. The resolutions arrived at should be made final, "and," adds the Russian journal, "the co-signatory Powers in friendly and unanimous accord must then be prepared to back their Armenian reform scheme by force. There remains no other practicable means but this of finally solving this grave and vexed question. If an international conference be not now assembled, all the diplomatic labours so far undertaken in behalf of the unfortunate Armenians will be utterly abortive."

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Budroodin.)

BRUTAL MURDER WITH A BIG STONE.

IMPERATRIX VS. NARSU BIN NATHAJEE.

The prisoner in this case appealed from a sentence of death passed upon him by Mr. S. Tagore, Sessions Judge of Sattara, who, on the 5th ultimo, found him guilty of murder, and sentenced him to death. Mr. N. V. Gokhale appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused, aged 55 years, a Maratha cultivator, was charged with having, on the 26th April last, committed murder by causing the death of one Inzu Nathajee, whom he struck on the head with a stone. The Sessions Judge remarked that the case was a clear one, and the evidence left no room for doubt that the deceased was murdered, and that the accused was the man who murdered him by causing his death with a stone hurled on his head while he was asleep. There were four witnesses for the prosecution who deposed to facts leading irresistibly to the inference of the guilt of the prisoner. It appeared that, on the night of the 25th April, these four men, together with the accused and the deceased, slept in the open yard of one Pirajee. At midnight the witnesses were aroused by a cry. They saw the deceased lying on the ground, and the accused standing near him with a large stone in his hand. The accused was about to strike the deceased with the stone when the witness Pandu came and took it away from him. The deceased had received a ghastly wound on the left side of his head, and was lying unconscious. None of the witnesses professed to have seen the accused strike the blow; but from the fact of his holding a stone over the deceased's head ready to strike, their inference was that the accused must have already struck the deceased with this stone, and that the wound on the deceased's head was caused by the blow. The accused was questioned and admitted having inflicted the wound with the stone upon the deceased, denouncing him as his enemy in these words: "Yes, I have struck him, because he is my enemy." The accused was detained, and was made over to the police patel. The deceased never recovered consciousness, and died the following night. The Civil Surgeon, who held the "post-mortem" examination, deposed to a severe wound on the left side of the head and fracture of the skull as the cause of death. The lower jaw was also fractured in two places. The Civil Surgeon also examined the stone. It was a large block of granite, weighing about 36 pounds. It was stained with blood, and in it the doctor noticed two or three grey hairs corresponding to those on the dead body. The medical evidence strongly supported the theory of the prosecution as to the cause of death. The Sessions Judge remarked that the witnesses for the prosecution gave their evidence in a straightforward and truthful manner; and it was remarkable that two of the witnesses were the accused's own sons, and it could not be supposed that they bore false testimony against their father. The theory of the defence was that one of the four witnesses committed the assault, and that they had conspired together to shift the guilt on to the accused. The assessors apparently accepted this theory; but it was, said the Sessions Judge, absurd and improbable on the face of it. There was no time left for a conspiracy. The accused was immediately denounced, and taken into custody. The police appeared on the scene the following day, and no suspicion attached to their conduct of the investigation. The Sessions Judge, differing from the assessors, convicted the accused; and sentenced him to death. Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal, and confirmed the sentence of death.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling.)

THE COLABA SEWAGE WORKS.

MAHOMED JAFFER MIAKHAN VS. THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.

The plaintiff in this case, the proprietor of a building on the Colaba Causeway, applied for an injunction restraining the defendant, his servants, and agents from erecting and maintaining, or continuing to erect and maintain, a night soil depot or other receptacle for sewage upon the land, near the plaintiff's bungalow, so as to be a nuisance to the plaintiff or his tenants, and for an interim injunction restraining the defendant from depositing filthy and offensive matter upon the land, or in any way using the same for the purpose of a night soil depot. The plaintiff in the alternative claimed Rs. 15,000 damages in addition to costs. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Baylay, appeared for the defendant.

With the concurrence of the parties, his lordship passed the following consent decree:—That the defendant and his successors in office as Municipal Commissioner do become tenant of the plaintiff's building as from 1st January, 1895, at a monthly rental of Rs. 30 payable on the 1st of every month, until the expiration of the month in which the night soil depot is removed; that the defendant should pay the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 500 in full satisfaction of all claims for damage other than the claim for rent; that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff Rs. 850 in full satisfaction of the plaintiff's costs of the suits, which sum included Rs.150 paid to the plaintiff's surveyor, Mr. Campbell, and that the undertaking given by counsel on behalf of the defendant on the 10th January 1895, on the hearing of the rule nisi for injunction and interim injunction (viz., that night soil carts should not be kept, retained, or filled nearer the plaintiff's premises than the blue stone platform shown in the plan before the court, and that baskets and other receptacles should not be placed nearer than the same spot) should be discharged, and have no effect so long as the defendant and his successors in office remain the tenants of the plaintiffs under the provisions aforesaid.

DISPUTES BETWEEN A WEALTHY HUSBAND AND WIFE.

RATTANBAI ALIAS TATAIMAI VS. MUNCHERJEE BOMANJEE PUNTHAKEE.

The plaintiff, the wife of the defendant, prayed that he might be ordered to pay to her the sum of Rs. 53,391 with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from 21st October, 1892; that it might be declared that the ornaments and jewellery in the plaintiff's possession are her absolute property, or in the alternative that the defendant is not entitled to take them from her and appropriate them to his own use; and that the defendant might be ordered to pay the plaintiff Rs. 1,000 per month for her maintenance. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Bayley, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, appeared for the defendant.

The claim for maintenance had been waived by the plaintiff soon after the hearing commenced. The defendant was examined to-day, and on the court sitting after luncheon, Mr. Scott stated that the parties had come to an amicable settlement among themselves.

His Lordship thereupon passed a consent decree as follows:—That the plaintiff do retain the jewellery produced by her in court as her own property; that the defendant pay Rs. 2,000 to the plaintiff's solicitor's within one week; that the defendant pay Rs. 39,000 to the Accountant-General within one month, to be invested in Government paper, and held by him in trust in the name of the plaintiff; and that the income should go to the plaintiff during her life-time; and after her death be distributed among the persons whom she might appoint as her heirs and representatives. Each party to bear his and her own costs of the suit.

THE SIKKIM-TIBET DELIMITATION.

Gnatong, July 13.

Camp Onagtsho, 12th July.—In face of the Tibetan denial of knowledge of the outrage to the Jelap pillar, news has just been brought in by local yakmen that both the Donchukla and Dokola boundary pillars have been partially destroyed, and the inscribed stone we placed in each carried away. The pillar on the Donchukla had already been damaged, but the inscribed slab still remained. This has now been entirely removed and the pillar further destroyed.—*Pioneer.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 13.

Elliott, Surgn-Capt, Punjab, I M S, from leave, from England.

July 15.

Dunscombe, Lt, Bo, 28th Pioneers, on leave, from Kirkee.

Genners, 2nd-Lt, Bo, R E, 28th Pioneers, on leave, from Kirkee.

Preston, Lt, Bo, 16th Bo I, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—July 13.

Iremonger, Capt, Ms Infy, off leave, to Mandalay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 16th July, 1895.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are reminded that there will be practice at Tent pegging at the Cooperage, weather permitting, to-day (Tuesday).

2. There will be also sword drill and other classes at the Town Hall to-day (Tuesday), from 5-30 p.m.

By order,
T. A. SAVAGE, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalid Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SON & Co., Hummum Street Fort, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 15TH OF JULY 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in shade			Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·442	WSW	6	103·5	85·0	56	...	5·33	−3·45
Agra	29·468	SW	8	104·5	81·2	58	..	5·54	−2·98
Cawnpore	29·529	W	...	98·9	79·6	72	..	3·66	...
Allahabad	29·501	SSW	8	92·1	75·3	79	0·81	10·69	−0·38
Jhansi	29·536	SW	8	101·1	78·7	71	0·32	10·07	−1·40
Jacobabad	29·399	SSW	6	115·2	87·5	52	...	0·11	−0·54
Karachi	29·521	W	20	98·0	85·2	73	..	0·77	−1·51
Jeypore	29·534	W	4	101·6	79·9	70	...	4·74	−2·45
Ajmere	29·552	W	10	98·4	82·0	74	0·10	4·16	−2·06
Deesa	29·564	SSW	11	97·3	80·5	76	0·01	4·61	−2·31
Ahmedabad	29·611	SW	4	96·2	80·6	82	0·07	6·22	..
Bhuj	29·542	W	11	97·5	81·9	66	...	2·40	−3·21
Rajkot	29·584	W	11	91·9	76·6	77	...	7·04	−5·04
Veraval	29·605	WSW	22	85·1	81·2	87	0·03	4·29	..
Neemuch	29·603	WSW	15	97·8	74·6	88	0·03	8·83	+0·27
Indore	29·621	SW	2	93·7	74·8	82	...	8·56	−2·52
Saugor	29·565	SW	3	91·8	74·6	90	1·43	15·15	+0·05
Jubbulpore	29·573	SW	3	92·5	76·6	83	...	20·56	+2·23
Hoshangabad	29·611	W	11	94·9	76·7	89	0·02	16·77	+0·97
Khandwa	29·633	W	7	94·2	77·1	74	0·02	7·52	−2·89
Raipur	29·587	SW	4	95·9	80·0	78	0·02	20·84	+1·40
Nagpur	29·615	SW	6	93·8	75·1	87	1·15	18·90	−0·15
Amraoti	29·651	SW	5	95·2	73·8	86	0·16	7·90	−4·88
Akola	29·620	WNW	5	93·4	75·2	81	0·04	9·35	−1·81
Surat	29·624	WSW	G	88·6	77·1	98	0·58	9·16	−10·55
Malegaon	29·638	WSW	11	92·9	78·1	79	...	6·83	−0·5
Bombay	29·589	WSW	16	85·5	78·8	84	0·69	25·22	−11·22
Poona	29·703	W	14	86·5	72·4	76	...	8·51	+0·26
Ahmednagar	29·687	WSW	5	87·3	71·9	77	...	8·47	...
Aurangabad	29·633	WSW	5	90·9	73·2	81	..	10·64	..
Sholapur	29·693	NW	7	97·2	72·0	76	0·21	2·00	−5·16
Ratnagiri	29·704	WSW	6	83·0	76·4	87	2·76	40·64	−9·87
Belgaum	29·720	WSW	23	75·2	66·8	92	0·05	10·93	−4·27
Goa	29·743	NW	9	78·1	74·4	95	5·79	51·72	..
Karwar	29·755	NW	3	81·2	74·5	93	5·30	55·96	−3·08
Mangalore	29·800	Calm	2	77·3	72·9	95	2·21	74·19	+19·50
Calicut	29·785	Calm	3	81·0	73·5	95	0·30	52·40	+4·46
Cochin	29·811	NNE	M	82·2	73·7	88	0·12	38·86	−0·95
Bangalore	29·824	WSW	13	79·7	65·3	88	0·16	4·33	−1·56
Secunderabad	29·639	WNW	11	91·6	74·8	70	0·03	4·58	−3·65
Masuliptm.	29·635	NW	7	95·6	78·1	74	...	5·83	−2·65
Bellary	29·735	WSW	10	91·2	74·4	64	..	3·36	+0·74
Cuddapah	29·710	W	G	90·0	73·2	84	0·41	3·57	−2·19
Madras	29·698	WSW	5	90·0	74·5	74	0·53	4·14	+0·24
Coimbatore	29·765	SW	5	85·4	70·3	94	...	3·14	+1·15
Trichinopoly	29·721	W	10	95·5	78·8	68	..	0·45	−1·83
Negapatam	29·723	NW	9	96·5	78·8	68	..	2·07	−0·07
Colombo	29·833	WSW	12	84·5	76·5	82	...	14·87	+3·74
Aden	29·571	SW	13	93·8	83·3	66	...	0·04	+0·03

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H=0·95 (30·26); G. T. H.=1·40 (21·63); St. G. H.=1·23 (25·92); C. P.=0·69 (25·22).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to slightly in Sind, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Central India and at Deesa, Bhuj, Saugor, Raipur, Ratnagiri, Calicut, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Coimbatore, and has been steady elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are northeasterly at Cochin and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Veraval, Neemuch, Bombay, Belgaum and Bangalore, and moderate to light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Veraval, 20 at Karachi, Neemuch and Secunderabad, 18 at Ajmere and 16 at Bangalore. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the mean of the season in Sind, the Punjab, the Central and North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Berar, and at Malegaon, Sholapur and Secunderabad, and the minimum 3° to 5° in excess at Raipur, Bhuj, Deesa, Ajmere, Jeypore, Karachi, Agra and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 115° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are small, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Heavy rain has fallen at Goa (5·79"), Karwar (5·30"), Ratnagiri (2·76") and Mangalore (2·21"), over an inch at Saugor (1·43") and Nagpur (1·15"), and light to moderate showers at Jhansi, Amraoti, Bombay, Surat, Sholapur, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Cuddapah and Madras. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay is ⅔rds of its average strength, and conditions are favourable for rain. In all other districts local showers are probable.

July 14.

There has been a rapid fall of pressure at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore and Jacobabad, a brisk fall in Berar, the Central Provinces and at Jeypore, and a slight rise or fall in other places. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Bombay and Belgaum, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Neemuch and 20 at Ajmere and Bombay. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess in Berar, the Central Provinces and at Poona, Malegaon, Surat, Indore, Neemuch, Bhuj, Ajmere, Jeypore, Karachi, Jhansi and Agra, and the minimum in large excess at Akola, Amraoti, Jeypore, Karachi and Agra. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the sky is cloudy to overcast in several places. Heavy rain has fallen at Goa (3·33") and Mangalore (2·90"), over an inch at Karwar (1·86") and Bangalore (1·37"), and light to moderate showers at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Nagpur, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Calicut, Cochin, Cuddapah and Madras. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is 2-3rds of its average strength, while that between Bombay and Karwar is 5-6ths of its average strength. Conditions are therefore favourable for light to moderate showers. In all other districts no rain beyond light local and scattered showers is to be expected.

The Mail Steamer "Oriental," which left Aden on the 8th, reports having experienced up to latitude 14° 26' N., longitude 53° 42' E., at midnight on the 9th, light to fresh south-easterly, westerly and south-westerly winds, moderate increasing sea and swell, and fine weather; to latitude 16° 20' N., longitude 62° 07' E., at noon on the 11th, fresh to strong monsoon blowing with a moderate gale on the 10th, a high sea and cloudy sky from longitude 58° east; to arrival on the 13th July, moderate to fresh monsoon, cloudy to overcast sky, a moderate sea and heavy continuous rain from about 4 a.m. to 8 p.m. on the 12th.

The sailing ship Columbus left Seychelles on the 27th June, and reports having experienced up to latitude 2° 33' N., longitude 60° 46, east, at midnight on the 1st July, light to fresh south-easterly winds and fine clear weather; to latitude 5° 28' N., longitude 61° 34' east at noon on the 4th, light to gentle monsoon and high south-west swell; to latitude 18° 09' N., longitude 69° 57' E., at 8 a.m. on the 10th, fresh to strong monsoon, cloudy sky and light rain on the 8th and 9th and heavy rain on the morning of the 10th; to arrival on the 11th July strong north-westerly and south-westerly light to strong southerly winds and heavy rain.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

Simla, July 15.

Sunday's observations.—The small depression off the West Coast has disappeared, and distribution of pressure now is approximately normal except that the barometer reads much above the normal in Northern India, so that the gradients are slight. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest in the Punjab. Winds are southerly and south-easterly in Burma, Bengal and Assam; westerly elsewhere, except along the foot of the Himalayas and the West Punjab, where calms prevail. The mean temperature is normal in Bombay and Madras; excessive elsewhere. The day temperatures are very high in North-Western and Central India, the greatest abnormal excess being fifteen degrees at Karachi, where the thermometer has reached a hundred and five. No rain has fallen in Lower Bengal, Upper India, West of Cawnpore, North Bombay, Central India, Rajputana, and South Madras; elsewhere rain is general, though not heavy. Marmugao reports over three and Mangalore and Goa over two inches.

Later.

Monday's observations.—Pressure has been steady at some Central and southern Stations, but has fallen elsewhere, the fall being large over the Punjab, Upper Sind and Baluchistan. The distribution of pressure is now becoming more normal, and the pressure difference between Ceylon and the Punjab is nearly half-an-inch. The wind directions are also fairly normal over a large part of the country, but in the Gangetic Plain unusual south-westerly and westerly winds prevail. The mean temperature is above the normal in all the provinces, the average excess being six degrees in Sind and Rajputana, and four and a-half degrees in Gujerat, Central India, the Central Provinces, and the Punjab. The highest maximum reported is a hundred and fifteen at Jacobabad. No rain is reported in North-West India, West of Lucknow, or Lower Bengal, or a large part of Madras, but elsewhere scattered rainfall is general, with a large fall on the Konkan Coast and Assam.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	30 06	23 23	25 17	24 53
Monday, July 15th	0 20	1 40	0 75	0 83
Total	30 26	24 63	25 92	25 36
Total fall to July 15th, 1894	40 82	30 3	30 5	28 2
Total fall to July 15th, 1893	45 93	39 63	39 50	38 25

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; at Fort from 12 a.m. to 12 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, July 14, 1895.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·698
Temperature of the Air	80·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	76·8
Relative humidity of Air	·897
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	8·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of wind*	SSW, S, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	338
Fall of Rain	0·83
Total fall during month	7·37
" " year	25·36
Additional fall of rain up to 1 a.m., of 15th July	0.01

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P and O Co's extra steamer Aden, 2,517 tons, Captain R E S Hill, sailed yesterday for China, &c, with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain A McAllister, will sail to-day for Jedda, with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr Thomas, Mr G Piras, as cabin, and 65 deck passengers.

The s s Dordogne, 2,163 tons, Captain R Blanc, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Madagascar, (4th July) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Messageries Maritimes and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, (12th July) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J Nielson, Mr J M Somjee, and 112 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—July 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Drummond	1872	Crockett		17-7	F Muir & Co
B	Brindisi	2139	Peters	China	16-7	P & O S N Co
C	Naderi	1878	Macalister	Not fixed		B & P S N Co
D	Tokio	2481	Jones	Karachi	16-7	F Muir & Co
F	Clyde	4099	Weighell	Aden	19-7	P & O S N Co
H	Tennaserim					Royal Indian Marine
H	H M S Magdala		Goodridge			Royal Indian Marine
K	Satrunji	518				Shepherd & Co
L	Brahamani	523				Shepherd & Co
M	Satarmati	523		Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
N	Oriental	3085	Gadd	London	20-7	P & O S N Co
O	Columbus	220	Junghans	Not fixed		V Ebraham & Co
P	Terra	1806	Peterson	Port Said	20-7	Cursetji Eduljl

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
3	Balduino	3018	Campia	Genoa	23-7	C Barboro
5	Ravenna	2102	Street	China	25-7	P & O Co
6	Huzara	1336	Scott	Rangoon		M Mackenzie
7	Aden	2047	Hill	China	15-7	P & O S N Co
8	Gisela	2613	Mittis	China	22-7	A Lloyds
9	M. Hebron	1668	Robertson	Not fixed		T Morrison & Co
10	Samoa	4507	Fraser	Dunkirk		K Nixon & Co
12	Chateau Yquem	2289	Jhemoy	Marseilles	19-7	B'bay Co
14	Kola	498	Whitehead	Karachi	20-7	M M & Co
15	Dumra		Livingstone	Karachi	16-7	M Mackenzie

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Agent.
G	Tug Princess	193	Bombay Port Trust

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Dordogne (s)	Blanc	Madagascar, July 4.
15	Kola (s)	Whitehead	Karachi, July 12.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Brinkburn (s)	Jacob	Hull.
	Aden (s)	Hill	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Dumra, Livingstone, for Karachi.

" Naderi, McAllister, for Jedda, &c.

The steamer Dordogne, entered for loading yesterday for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
9	Golconda s	Burkitt	London, June 6.
	Kistna s	Foster	Rangoon, July 6.
10	Rudesheimer s	Sandstead	Hamburg, May 18.

DEPARTURES.

July 9.—Ship Lena.

July 10.—Steamers Matiana and Malacca.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 15.

From Glasgow.

City of Edinburgh s—10 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co; 30 cases whisky, 100 casks ale, and 60 cases beer, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 70 cases whisky, J A Kirkbride and Co.

Nubia s—7 cases whisky, and 4 cases gingerwine, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

Hispania s—5 cases whisky, Grieves Wynn and Co.

From Liverpool.

Clan Ranold s—3 cases cutlery, A H Heptoolabhoy; 100 kegs bicarbonate of soda, V Bhicka and Co.

From London.

Kurdistan s—11 cases confectionery, Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 11 cases provision, 4 cases confectionery, and 8 cases soap, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 32 cases provision, A H Goolam Hoosen; 42 cases oilmenstores, Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 20 barrels lubricating oil, Macbeth Bros and Co; 24 cases chemicals, V Amidas.

Peninsular s—3 cases still, 5 cases sherry, and 10 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.

From Boulogne.

Ganges s—5 cases champagne, R A Willis.

From Hamburg.

Stolzenfels s—8 cases paper, N Cumroodin; 6 cases paper, E M Abdoolally and Co.

From Antwerp.

Java s—20 bales foolscap papers, Holland Bombay Trading Co.

Oriental s—20 bales foolscap papers, Holland Bombay Trading Co.

Baroda s—153 cases window glass, Tyabally Ebramjee.

Australia s—8 cases window glass, H Allibhoy; 162 cases glassware, C Nanjee; 41 cases glassware, A H Rahimbhoy.

From Bremen.

Australia s—86 cases beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 131 cases beer, Glade and Co.

From Charente.

Peninsular s—5 cases brandy, F F Khumbatta and Co.

From Rotterdam.

Peninsular s—17 cases cheese, D Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 15.

For Liverpool.

Clan Drummond s—16 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 200 bales cotton fly, Pragjee Harjee and Co; 21 bales skins and hides, Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Co; 1,200 cwts wheat, Isaac wright and Co; 24 bales wool, N Nanjee; 32 bales wool, M Thakersee; 195 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 508 cwts turmeric, Kika Khooshall; 69 bales cotton waste, and 75 bales cotton fly, R Kersondas and Co; 1,000½ cwts myrabollams, T Tarachand.

For London.

Oriental s—3,000 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co.

For Hull.

Tokio s—2,000 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp; 150 cwts cutch, The Bombay B T Corporation; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

For Rowen.

Tokio s—100 bales cotton, Harvey Sulleman and Co.

For Ghent.

Tokio s—635 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Samoa s—705 cwts castorseed, 201 cwts mustardseed, and 1,000 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co, 2,001 cwts poppyseed, F Fisher and Co; 210 cwts gum, Rustomjee C Pateil; 700 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, and 71 cwts wheat, A Losasso and Co; 300 bales hemp, John L Kersten; 6,000 cwts poppyseed, 500 cwts gingellyseed, and 14,600 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Gillo and Co; 1,000½ cwts myrabollams, Isaac Wright and Co; 220 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; [illegible] bales cotton fly, T Jeewraj; 182 bales hemp, Volart [illegible]; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Sa[illegible]s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 3,999 cwts poppyseed and 15,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Genoa.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton, Harvey Sulleman and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

For Hongkong.

Ravenna s—162 cwts opiate, P F Talati; 75 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Gisela s—600 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 100 bales twist, C Bezonjee; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

Aden s—135 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 400 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 422 cwts raisins and 2 pots sandalwood oil, M Gordhun.

Brindisi s—18½ cwts googar, Yan Shun and Co; 2¼ cwts sharkfins, N Cassombhoy and Co; 29½ cwts sharkfins, D Mowji; 66 cwts sharkfins, N Mianee; 34 chests opium, N Cassombhoy and Co.

For Shanghai.

Ravenna s—500 bales twist, R Canjee.

Aden s—200 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

Gisela s—50 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 400 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 491 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 125 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 70 bales twist, N J Abraham.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—The Property of a Lady. A Schiedmayer and Soehne's Overstrung Sympathetic Grand Square PIANO, in thorough good tone, order and Condition. Rs. 580. May be seen at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

COST 6 Pence for Repairing in 16 years, is the Certificate given by Mr. E. A. Wakefield, of Nottingham. What a blessing to have a SINGER SEWING MACHINE in preference to German Imitation Machines sold at cheap price in India.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N B," care of this Office.

CHOICEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb. Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb.; and Assorted Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-2 per lb. Imperial Family Mixture, As 14 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS.—Indispensable during the Monsoon. A small lot of these just to hand. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!! 400 days striking REGULATOR CLOCK, in Splendid Marble Case, Striking Hours and Half-hours.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

HEAD PRESSMAN, WANTED.—A Competent Head Press-man, who thoroughly understands Wharfdales. Address "X," care of this Office.

A SUB-EDITORIAL POST is OPEN, on a Leading Indian Newspaper. None but a trained Journalist and Paragraphist need apply. Send Testimonials and Specimens of Work to "X.X.," care of this Office.

WANTED, a Smart Turn-out, Brougham to Seat 4, Pair of Walers, and Harness. Lowest Price and Particulars to "No. 13," care of this Office.

WANTED, an European BARMAID. Copies of Photos, with Application, to be forwarded to Manager, GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Rangoon.

A European wishes to hear of an APPOINTMENT being disengaged, either as a Housekeeper, Companion, Lady Help, Nursery Governess, or Matron. No objection to Up-country. Address "L. S.," care of this Office.

FRESH SHIPMENT Every month.—REAL MANILLA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 5, 4-8 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully Selected and packed in Boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manilla. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms. A Trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Cigar Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!—Sutton's, in hermetically closed boxes. Vegetable, at Rs. 5, Rs. 10-8, and Rs. 22, Flower, at Rs. 5, Rs. 8, and Rs. 10-8.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines, Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always Ready. Cakes of every Description.—33, Meadows Street, Fort.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil, postage extra.

TRY our MANILLA CIGARS.—Direct Import. Everyone satisfied. Price, Rs. 5-12, 3-12, 3-8, and per Box of 100.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1895. With Photograph [illegible] the Viceroy of India (Lord Elgin). Cloth Bound, [illegible]ostage, 4 annas.

[illegible]TSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL.—[illegible]IRST-CLASS CARRIAGES may be had on [illegible] here. For an Evening Drive of 3 hours or under [illegible]A or BROUGHAM and Single Horse, costs Rs. 3.

[illegible].—POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a [illegible]ass, Upper-storied, and most Comfortable Hotel [illegible]ms bright, airy, and commodious. Each family [illegible] Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

A[illegible]NDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at this Hotel for five days, and during that time I have received every attention to myself, wife, and three children. The food was of excellent quality and plenty of it, and the charges are very moderate. I can highly recommend the Hotel to any one requiring a comfortable place with good food and attendance at moderate rates.—WILLIAM LEYS, S.M. Calcutta N. Volunteers.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "B. R." care of this Office.

TO LET.—GYMKHANA CHAMBERS, WAUDBY ROAD. A FEW SUITES are still available for European Gentlemen and Families. Building Central. Open on all sides, perfect Sanitation and Ventilation. Apply at the VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Fort.

DELICIOUS TABLE CREAMS, requiring only the Addition of Milk to fit them for the Table. Price, 8 As. each.—JAMES PEARSE, 73, late 22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, say s:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MY Old Machine has been 10 voyages backwards and forwards in India. I took it with me to Aden, a most trying climate for machines—being so damp—is said by Mrs. S. Swinhoe from Oxford regarding SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIFIC FOR HYDROCELE.—Guaranteed to cure any nature and of any standing by using this medicine externally. It is quite harmless and free from any injurious ingredients. Price, Rs. 2-8 per phial. Apply to CLARKE TARAK and Co., Harrison Road, P. O. Beechu Chatte[illegible]'s Street, Calcutta. An Executive Engine[illegible] P. W. [illegible] Calcutta, writes:—Seems to have been now q[illegible] absorbed by your medicine, and I am much pleased at result, the part being quite reduced to its natural size.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation in Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest of Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions. Their Aliquot-Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS, and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

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DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
American Dentist,
No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

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BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

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REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
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No. 3. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

TWENTIETH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1895.

With Portrait of H. E. the Viceroy, LORD ELGIN.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE: Rs. 5 with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1895 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

THE "Morning Post" says:—The edition for 1895 has been carefully revised, and much information added to meet the requirements of business men and the general public. The residents of Bombay, and also visitors, will find it an excellent work of reference as a directory, as well as an historical and descriptive guide to this famous city.

THE London "Daily Chronicle" says:—There is not, and there never has been, a better Guide for any part of the world than that which Mr. J. M. Maclean, recently Member for Oldham, originally published at Bombay in 1875. It is now annually brought up to date under the care of his successor in the editorship and proprietorship of the "Bombay Gazette," Mr. Grattan Geary, and we never open its pages without admiration for the masterly way in which it marshals the innumerable facts connected with the past and present of the great and increasingly beautiful city which proudly calls itself "first in India." Altogether, to anyone proceeding to or having business relations with India "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is simply indispensable, while to the residents of one of the finest cities, situated on one of the very finest harbours of the whole empire, its value is beyond that of many rupees, of which it only costs five.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
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[illegible]ORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
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NOTES:
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TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna,
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 15.

REUTER'S telegrams calling for notice in this column, chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date, are the latest to hand; and in the absence of further advices by that medium we now annex our usual weekly comparative statement regarding the movement of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comprrisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Week's receipts	6,000	5,000	15,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	9,000	10,000	21,000
" " Continent	11,000	12,000	16,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	7,891,000	5,847,000	4,981,000
" exports to U. K. do.	3,417,000	2,823,000	2,191,000
" " to Continent do.	3,186,000	2,264,000	1,977,000
" Stock in the Ports	330,000	277,000	337,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 12th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Total supply of all kinds	3,140,000	2,587,260	2,759,160
" " Surats	233,000	239,590	207,310

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Stock in Liverpool	1,518,000	1,330,700	1,375,960
" London	7,000	6,000	7,000
American Afloat	40,000	23,000	27,000
East Indian "	23,000	19,000	7,000
Total	1,588,000	1,378,700	1,416,960
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 23-32d.	3 15-16d.	4½d.
" Good Dhollera	3d.	3 1-8d.	3 7-8d.
Difference	23-32d.	13-16d.	5-8d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	1,18,352
" " Branches	Inc.	"	2,91,946
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	42,88,403
Government Securities	Dec.	"	2,41,253
Other Authorized "	Inc.	"	30,690
Loans on Government and other Authorised Securities	Inc.	"	5,84,972
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	22,779
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	1,10,231
Cash	Inc.	"	46,57,737

The greater abundance of Money which we anticipated in our notice of the Presidency Banks' last weekly Statement of Affairs, and which was indicated by the reduction of the Banks' rates by one per cent. at the Board meeting last Thursday, is further illustrated by the Return issued, to-day, which shares an increase in the Cash Balance of 46½ lakhs, at 224½ lakhs, compared with a falling off of some 8 lakhs in the week preceding The principal item in which any movement is shown since the date of the previous Return is Private Deposits, in which there was an increase of over 42½ lakhs, a small addition being shown in Loans, and a trifling decrease in Bills Discounted, the net falling off in trade requirements being represented by 37½ lakhs; as against a diminution of 27½ lakhs in the previous week.

COTTON.—The purchases for Shippers' account only reached 100 bales of Bengals to-day at Rs. 150 per candy; but the mills have taken 4,500 bales in a steady market and at an advance of Re. 1 per candy. Their purchases consist of 1,150 Barsee at Rs. 184-187; 1,600 Compta, at Rs. 186-192; 400 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 171-172½; 300 Wadhwan, at Rs 187½-192; 200 each of Oommurawattee at Rs. 163-164; and Khangaum at Rs. 168-175; 150 Dhulia and 100 each of Rampore at Rs. 187½; 100 Kadi, at Rs. 187½; Pachora, at Rs. 152½; Nugger, at Rs. 155; and Akola, at Rs. 178 per candy.

The telegraphic weather and crop advices received from the districts this morning report some rainfall in every part of the cotton area with the exception of Bellary. The fall registered was generally light and insufficient, however, ranging from 5 cents at Agra, in the Bengal Circle, to 2 inches 66 cents at Barsee, in the Oomerawuttee Circle. In the last named district the fall had been sufficient for the present; but in most others more was required, more or less urgently, though at Julgaum, in addition to Barsee, in the same circle, and at Broach the plants were flourishing; and at Dhollera they were making good progress.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been quiet markets to-day, with a small export business passing, prices in both being unchanged as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4- 6-0	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 "	" 4- 5-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4- 1-0	"
Red Delhi	" 3-12-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 3- 9-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4- 0-0	"
Hard Red	" 3- 7-0	"
Linseed	" 7-14-0 to 8- 0-0	"
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-13-0 to 6-14-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-10-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 6- 3-0 to 6- 5-0	"
Gingelly, White	" 41- 8-0 to 42- 8-0	p. cdy.
Do. Mixed	" 40- 8-0 to 41- 0-0	"

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,271	bales.
Wheat	8,694	cwts.
Linseed	1,971	"
Rapeseed	2,880	"
Poppyseed	540	"
Rice	2,791	"

FREIGHTS remain lifeless. Quotations are unchanged, but there is no demand for tonnage from Shippers.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 1 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s 1 9-32d. for three months' sight credits, and but little business was reported either way, until 1s. 1 7-32d. for Telegraphic was available, when a moderate amount was taken at our rates; but the demand was still very limited, and later on the rate again receded to 1s. 1 3-16d. Private Telegraphic at 1s. 1 7-32d. and three months' sight credits at 1s. 1¼d. was reported before the close, the market leaving off flat as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 1 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 1 3-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 1 17-32d.	"
Credits	3 "	1s. 1 9-32 to 1s. 1¼d.	"
Francs	3 "	139¾ to 139¼.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened again at some advance on Saturday evening's quotations, and remained steady all day at 107¾ for cash and 170 5-8 for the settlement on the 30th Instant, leaving off on the same level.

SHARES.—There has been less doing in this market than on Saturday; but a further advance has taken place in a number of Cotton Mill shares at our revised quotations. On other lines there has been nothing doing, but prices are steady and unchanged.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	59 1-16
Bar Silver	30 7 16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 13.

The Hall Line steamer Stanley Hall, from Bombay or Karachi, via Marseilles, arrived here this afternoon.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall, left here for Karachi this afternoon.

LONDON, JULY, 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, JULY 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this evening.

SINGAPORE, JULY 13.

The Austrian Lloy's s. s. Maria Valerie, from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

SUEZ, JULY 13.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Manila left here to-day and is due in Bombay 24th instant.

COLOMBO, JULY 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rohilla arrived here from Bombay at day light to-day.

JULY 15.

Mail steamer Malacca, from Calcutta, arrived.

ADEN, JULY 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here yesterday evening.

The Austrian Lloyd s. s. Orion, from Trieste, left for Bombay this morning.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

DRAUGH—July 8, at Bangalore, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr J G Ashworth, Mrs Margaret Draugh, relict of the late Thomas Draugh, of the Madras Medical Department, aged 74 years and 5 months.

ENGLISH—June 10, at Raneegunge, John English, late of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

IRWIN—July 6, at the Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling, Violet Margaret, the dearly loved child of Henry and Florence Irwin, of dysentery, aged 3 years and 10 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1895.

A BRIEF but comprehensive confession of faith regarding Indian affairs was delivered by Sir Richard Temple in his valedictory address as President of the East India Association, a post he has resigned in order to give way to a more recently returned administrator. When Sir Richard states his views we hear a voice and not a mere echo, for on all public questions he has clear and original opinions. In the speech in question, a full report of which has now been issued, he first made a personal explanation regarding his "inability" to vote for the retention of the cotton duties. The inability arose from nothing more important than the fact that fourteen years ago he went down to Manchester, and addressed a meeting in favour of the abolition of the then existing duties, and he feels that it would not do "to say one thing in 1881, and vote another in 1895." This rigorous application of the principle of strict consistency almost takes one's breath away in this age of rapid transition in political belief. From Sir Richard's dictum that "there is nothing so fatal in political life as any change of opinion or alteration of views" we must take strong exception. The party of which he is a prominent member would have been as extinct as the Jacobins to-day if they had acted on this dictum, and had refused to repeal the Corn Laws, or to give the boroughs household suffrage, simply because they had erstwhile declared strongly against those proposals. The secret that continued vitality was only to be gained by keeping abreast of public opinion, was learned and acted upon by Lord Beaconsfield when he "dished the Whigs," and was re-interpreted to the party by Lord Randolph Churchill. The lesson has been learned so well that the Conservatives with their Unionist allies are appealing to the country—so far with great success—to give them authority to assist friendly societies, make provision for the aged poor, control the immigration of destitute aliens, compensate injured workmen, and a host of other social reforms, the very mention of which would have alarmed them fourteen years ago. Sir Richard Temple has been in Parliament quite long enough to know that to adhere to the letter of consistency is very frequently to violate its spirit. The great principles which should guide the conduct of public affairs remain permanent and fixed, but the events to which they are applied are constantly undergoing change, and public measures have to be adapted to the inevitable law of mutability. In the abstract it would be far better to do without the revenue derived from the duty on cotton imports, but that being found impossible there was nothing inconsistent in the action of the late Government in giving, in December last, the consent to the imposition of duties they denied ten months earlier. The eventualities of the situation forced them to adopt a course, which they declared from the first they would not take unless the state of Indian finances rendered it absolutely necessary. This condition of a change of attitude having been proved to exist, the Secretary of State gave way. If Sir Richard Temple had not been so severely afraid of voting in 1895 against a course he advocated under entirely different circumstances fourteen years earlier, he would have been saved from the far more patent inconsistency of contradicting himself in a speech not occupying more than ten minutes in delivery. For very shortly after speaking of his inability to vote for the retention of the cotton duties, he showed his pleasure that they have been retained, by according to the Rosebery Ministry the strongest commendation with which they have been favoured by this determined opponent. He spoke of their action in insisting on the cotton duties at the risk of loss of office as "most loyal and resolute," and expressed a fervent hope that if his own party came into power they would do equally well. In passing he uttered a warning note regarding the powerful nature of Lancashire opposition, and called upon Indian administrators to "set their fiscal house in order," in view of a possibility that in the new Parliament the cotton duties would be abandoned.

Unlike Sir Auckland Colvin, Sir Richard Temple regards the existing military expenditure as absolutely necessary, but declares that if the worst comes to the worst the Government of India will have to suspend some portion of the civil expenditure—in other words to incur less outlay on the moral and material progress of the people. That is a hard saying, and if the two crores of rupees thrown away on Chitral is to be paid for at the price of the suspension of operations in making roads, railways, and irrigation works we shall have more cause than ever to regret the "friendly visits" of Dr. Roberts on to Chitral Fort and their disastrous consequences. Such a policy will mean the curtailment of the material development of the country, for as Sir Richard Temple says, while everyone talks about development no one is ready to advance the money without a State guarantee. But it is one thing for Government to find the necessary funds, and another for it to guarantee the private capitalist from loss. In all undertakings which give reasonable prospects of success subscribed for on a rupee basis such a guarantee could be given without any great risk. Sir Richard is quite right when he says that the only chance of developing India is to raise money in the country. The opinion on this point, of an ex-Finance Minister, whose administration was marked by great ability, should not be without its weight at the present time, when the Government of India have before them representations from the various Chambers of Commerce asking for a reconsideration of the terms offered to rupee capitalists for railway construction, with a view to making those terms somewhat more favourable than at present. It is of little avail for Government to give a guarantee to investors in new railways if the guarantee does not ensure to the would-be capitalist a somewhat better return than that obtainable from the more convenient form of investment provided by Government paper. Sir Richard seems to greatly fear the dangerous industrial competition of Japan and China with India. The latter country may, however, be left out of the reckoning as a competing nation for many years to come. Unless her alliance with Russia should result in a less genuine "opening up" than was anticipated when the treaty of peace was signed, China will provide plenty of trade, both for India and Japan, and it will be a long time before the wants of the great Empire are so far satisfied as to leave either one country or the other in practical possession of the field. There will be room in China for the agents of both Bombay and Tokio merchants for many years, unless the European Power which, by a piece of fine diplomacy, has become predominant at Pekin should for personal ends support the Celestial Government in attempts to keep up the isolation, which has been maintained for centuries within the Chinese Dominions.

A GREAT part of the discussion, which has arisen out of the letter which "A Would-Be Advocate" addressed to us and to a contemporary a few days ago has been decidedly wide of the mark. The point raised was not that of the relations between native juniors and native solicitors, but the reasons for the entire exclusion of native juniors from being instructed on behalf of Government. At the recent Criminal Sessions while the Clerk of the Crown, or the Government Solicitor instructed some English juniors more than once, the briefless ones of Native birth and English education were entirely passed over. We are informed that in the other High Courts in India the practice is "to give every advocate a chance in rotation, and to pass on to the next man only on his refusal." If this statement is correct the question for consideration is the reason why the rule which obtains in Calcutta and Madras is not followed in Bombay, the Court where the native barrister first appeared in the person of the Mahomedan gentleman recently raised to the Bench. Why should a difference, implying a diversity of status which does not exist in law, be made in Bombay between the members of an honourable profession ever jealous of its rights and privileges, if it is not made elsewhere? No doubt a complete reply can be made to this enquiry, but so far the only approach to an answer is that put forward by an anonymous correspondent, who says that the officials who have been charged with partiality "stand in the same relation to Government and the prisoners respectively, as a solicitor would do in the usual nature of legal business, and so are bound to do the best they can for those whose interests they have to protect." While not for one moment desiring to discourage the budding genius of the young man fresh from Chambers we must say that, generally speaking, the engagement of a junior is not a matter of very vital importance, either to the prosecution or to the prisoner at the bar. Any one who has been in the habit of attending at the High Court must have been struck with the small chance the junior has either of distinguishing himself or of "putting his foot in it," like the injudicious junior in the case of Bardell *vs.* Pickwick. His opportunities seldom if ever go beyond the examination or cross-examination of some unimportant witness. Many of our readers will be able to call to mind a celebrated case of recent date, in which the junior for the defence was not given a single chance to open his mouth. But while the briefing of a junior is of small importance to either side it is of great importance to the briefless one himself as he thereby becomes known to the public, and gets his foot on the ladder of professional advancement. Therefore while we have no sympathy with the "whine for Government employment which is the bane of the educated native," we should be glad to see a more reasonable attempt to prove the justice of the present mode of selection than any which has so far been made.

OUR Allahabad contemporary complains that Colonel Kelly should have appeared to ignore the services rendered by the officers of his own regiment on the march to relieve Chitral. Captain Borradaile was the only one mentioned in the despatches; the rest were left out, though, remarks our contemporary, everyone who knows what really occurred is aware that they did grand service. Colonel Kelly has since sent a telegram, which is now published in the *Gazette*, and runs: "I beg to add the following to my despatch, dated 6th May, and I desire to bring to the favourable notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the following officer, Lieutenant F. H. Peterson, 32nd Pioneers, who commanded the second party crossing the Shandur Pass, and led an attack with the advance guard at Nisagol, which was carried out with firmness and resolution. I strongly recommend him for some mark of distinction." We do not think it is necessary, or even desirable, to condemn Colonel Kelly for this. He is, doubtless of, opinion that discrimination should be exercised in "mentioning" and recommending for special notice. The tendency is in these times to "mention" every officer who is not actually lying in hospital sick, not wounded. If "scores of others" are to be enabled to quote the magic words "mentioned in despatches" as a reward for their services with General Low, certainly every man who was with Colonel Kelly is more fully entitled than they. But as General Low is in supreme command in Chitral may he not remedy the matter by "mentioning" the lot since he is apparently given to wholesale praise? Colonel Kelly's officers are to be commiserated with, but it is absurd to make special mention of each and every one. If the practice continues D.S.O.'s and Victoria Crosses will soon become as common as tunic buttons.

WHETHER it is justified or not the Conservatives display remarkable confidence that they will be returned to power, and already they are credited with a programme. It is customary to let the electors know beforehand what they intend to aim at accomplishing, though not to prepare a cut and dried programme. This is said to be of Mr. Chamberlain's preparation, for Lord Salisbury was willing to go to the country on a plain policy of negation. One of the proposed measures, according to a London correspondent, is an Employers' Liability Bill, somewhat on the lines of the measure for which Mr. Chamberlain was in part responsible last session, and there will also probably be a scheme for old-age pensions. The latter proposal is said to be strongly in favour among the Conservatives, who know its value in agricultural districts, but as to the question of employers' liability, they are not to be relied upon, for it is believed that if the Bill for which he was responsible had been pushed forward, it would have caused an immense cleavage in the Unionist ranks. There are also rumours about a scheme for dealing with the land in Ireland. These are said to be based on a suggestion in a Belfast Unionist paper about land nationalisation and an issue of Three per Cent. Consols. But it has lately been confidently reported in certain Unionist quarters that the new Government are prepared with a Land Bill, which will overtop in importance the measure lately before the House.

THE election returns now show that ninety-six Unionists and ten Liberals have been returned, and the moral effect on the constituencies still to poll will doubtless be considerable. The return for Oundle it appears means North Northamptonshire. We overstated the case in saying there was no such place; what we should have said is no such constituency. But Mr. Monckton has been returned for the Northern division of Northamptonshire in place of Lord Burghley. The Unionists have now captured eight seats formerly held by the Liberals as against one gained by the latter. The Unionists have gained both seats at Stockport, when they formerly held one. Alderman Davies, Unionist, is said to have taken Chatham, but it was held by a Conservative representative at the time of the Dissolution. The only new Unionist gain is in Stockport, where Mr. Melville displaces Major Sharpe Hume. In 1892 the borough returned two Liberals, but after a by-election in 1893 two—a Conservative and a Liberal—were the representatives. For Leicester Mr. Henry Broadhurst, the Labour representative, and Mr. H. W. Hazell of the Self-Help Emigration Society, are returned. They represented the borough from August, 1894, when they were elected on the retirement of Sir J. Whitehead and Mr. Picton, Liberals, who in 1892 were elected unopposed. The representation of York remains the same, the two retiring members having been re-elected.

WE are asked to call attention to a request preferred by the Principal Medical Officer to the Chitral Relief Force for the donation of books, magazines, periodicals and newspapers, for the use of the sick and wounded soldiers now lying in the temporary hospitals across the frontier. There is much interesting reading lying useless in Bombay residences, and since the Postmaster General undertakes to forward packets of all such light literature, free of charge, it is merely a matter of instructing a servant to fold up a number of old volumes, and take them to the post office, neither trouble nor expense. Packets should be addressed "The Principal Medical Officer, Chitral Relief Force," and superscribed "For Sick Soldiers." Such donations will serve to help the unfortunate fellows through the tedium of many weary hours, and to send them packets such as are asked for, is a cheap and practical way of showing sympathy for such of India's defenders as are laid low.

WE hear from a Poona correspondent that the latest nomination to the Legislative Council is that of Mr. T. B. Kirkham, barrister-at-law, for many years a well-known figure in public life in Bombay. The nomination secures to the Council competent advice and information on all matters educational, and will be generally recognised as a happy selection.

THE P. and O. Co's. s.s. Shannon, with the English mails of the 5th instant, left Aden, at 10 a. m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m., on Saturday next.

WE learn that the Provincial Budget will be placed before the Legislative Council at Poona, by the Hon. Mr. Nugent, Acting Member of Council, on Wednesday, August 7.

CAPTAIN W. F. CAHUSAC, 21st Bombay Infantry, has been appointed officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District (A Branch), vice Captain R. I. Scallon, D. S. O., appointed Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infantry, with effect from to-day.

THE Government of India have accorded their sanction to the grant to the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for a period of five years of the whole of the fines levied under Section ~~21 of Act XLVIII.~~ of 1860 and under Act XI. of 1890, in cases in which conviction are obtained through the intervention of the agents of the Sociecy.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Municipality, Dr. Bahadurji brought to the notice of the Corporation the circumstances under which the printing contract was obtained last February by the *Times of India* press. It was resolved to request the Acting Commissioner to report whether the discount allowed by the contractors in consideration of receiving the contract for a term of five years is conditional in each case upon the maximum quantities named in the printed schedule being ordered; and, if so, to state the reasons why knowledge of this stipulation was withheld from the Standing Committee and the Corporation in Mr. Acworth's report presented on February 20th and 21st, 1895; also to state whether the estimated figures of the contract then laid before the Standing Committee and the Corporation were not based on the calculation that the full discount would be allowed on every item. Major Mein's motion in regard to the width of tramway grooves in the city was also carried.

HIS EXCELLENCY MANIBHAI JASBHAI, the Dewan of Baroda, passed through Bombay yesterday from Ootacamund, where he has been in attendance on the Gaekwar, *en route* for Baroda, and will to-day resume charge of the administration. We hear that his Highness the Gaekwar who is now in better health, contemplates returning to his capital early next month.

OF the Order of St. Andrew, now conferred on M. Felix Faure, by the Czar, a Paris correspondent says: It was founded in 1698 by Peter the Great, and like the Order of the Garter, has but one class of Knights. The decoration is a Greek cross. On the extremities of the arms are the letters "S.A.P.R." meaning St. Andrew, Patron of Russia. Behind the cross is the crowned double-headed eagle, which is ready to defend the Church that produced this holy man and martyr. The motto is "Pour la Foi et la Fidelite." The ornamental motifs of the collar are three-fold—namely, the initial of Peter the Great's name, the Eagle of Russia, and St. Andrew's cross. The three are many times repeated. A chapter is annually held at St. Petersburg on November 30, St. Andrew's day. Members who do not answer to the roll-call are fined thirty roubles, unless they have received a dispensation from his Imperial Majesty, the Grand Master. The cross without the collar is worn suspended from a blue ribbon. The badge is worn on the left side of the chest. It is not usual to don the insignia of this Order unless at great official ceremonies. M. Faurer's collar, cross, and badge will not differ from that of any other Knight in point of richness. The other Orders that he enters by virtue of his membership of that of St. Andrew are those of St. Alexander Newsky, the White Eagle, of St. Anne, St. Stanislas, St. George, St. Wladimir, and St. Catherine, which is also a lady's Order. The first-class insignia of these different Orders are enriched with brilliants, and the workmanship is beautiful.

SENOR CASTELAR contributes a long article to Madame de Rute's review, the "Nouvelle Revue Internationale," on the relations of the European Powers to China and Japan. He sets out by saying that the probable consequences of the China-Japan quarrel must be so grave and far-reaching that he approaches them with diffidence. The whole world must indeed be affected by the radical change operated by Japan in the relations of the two Far Eastern empires. Senor Castelar holds China's breakdown to be greatly due to the overweening importance it attached to the study of mere literature. A quarter of a million students a year scribbled the whole day long grammatical exercises to qualify for 6,000 clerkships. The failing ones were thrown into piracy, river or longshore navigation. They had no military virtues, and when they went to war trusted to the strategy of lying in wait. Japan, by the increase of its island sovereignties, is bound to augment its naval power. Protectorates established for temporary purposes are apt to strike deep root. The place Japan holds is not likely to be easily given up. All that has been done against that island empire will prevent it sleeping on its laurels, and will keep it on its mettle. Mukden, the second city of China, is almost within the grasp of Japan. Holding the Pescadores, Formosa, Wei-hai-Wei, and Liao-Tung as a gage, she has established a blockade on China from Siberia to Canton.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The latest returns show that 96 Unionists and 10 Liberals have been elected, the gains of the Unionists being eight and Liberals one.

Sir W. V. Harcourt and Sir T. Roe were defeated jointly at Derby by 1,700 votes.

The following have been re-elected :—

A. Smith (Unionist) ....Hertford.
J. G. Butcher (do.) ....York.
Sir F. Lockwood (Liberal)...York.
Henry Broadhurst (do.) ...Leicester.
Henry W. Hazell (do.) ...Leicester.

Messrs. G. Whiteley and B. V. Melville, Unionists, won the two seats at Stockport and Alderman Davies, Unionist, secured Chatham.

AFTERNOON.

Mr. E. P. Monckton, the unopposed Unionist candidate, elected for Oundle Division of Northamptonshire, replaced Lord Burghley, who withdrew on Saturday, owing to the illness of his father, the Marquis of Exeter.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 15.

Turkey has given back to Bulgaria a portion of the territory in the Rhodope Mountains, which was ceded to Turkey in 1886.

VISIT OF THE KHEDIVE TO THE SULTAN.

CAIRO, JULY 15.

His Highness the Khedive has gone to Constantinople to visit the Sultan.

FRESH RUSSIAN MISSION TO ABYSSINIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 15.

Colonel Leontieff who recently returned from his Mission to Abyssinia, the object of which was to bring the Russian and Abyssinian churches more closely together, is organising a fresh and larger Mission to that country, which will include an Official Representative of the Holy Synod.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The death is announced of the Marquis of Exeter.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, with the outward English mails of the 5th instant, left here for Bombay, at 10 a.m., to-day.

THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 15.

News from Dir, dated 14th instant, states that telegraph wire was cut five and a-half miles north of Mundah, on the 12th instant, and one post stolen.

Two mule-drivers carrying goods for the Superintendent of Telegraphs were cut up one and a-half miles from Kanbat, on the afternoon of the 13th. Further enquiries are being made.

THE KHORASSAN TRADE REPORT.

The first trade report of Khorassan has just been prepared and submitted to the Government of India. The report, which is an important one, is highly satisfactory.

CAPTAIN HEXT.

Captain Hext, Director of the Indian Marine, proceeds to Simla shortly on duty.

THE MYSORE RESIDENCY.

The Mysore Residency will not be filled up for some little time.

MR. LEE-WARNER.

It is now quite decided that Mr. Lee-Warner proceeds to England.

CAMPS-OF-EXERCISE.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 15.

No camps-of-exercise will be held in the Bengal Command this cold weather, but district concentrations will take place on a small scale for instructional purposes.

THE PAMIRS.

General Gerard's party is believed to have crossed the Hindu Kush safely.

THE SIKKIM-TIBET BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Orders are expected to be issued shortly regarding the Sikkim-Tibet Boundary Commission as being impossible to continue any work in the face of Tibetan opposition.

THE POONA HUNT.

POONA, JULY 15.

Sixty persons were present in the foxhounds meet, near the Holkar's Bridge. A most brilliant day's sport that was ever seen in the Poona country. A jackal was soon on foot. Hounds travelled at great pace over wet grass land between Yerrowda and the stony glen. Mrs. Gavin, who rode with, perhaps, too much dash, was presented with the brush, which [illegible] had well earned. The other ladies were Mrs. Cecil Gray, Mrs. Turner-Jones, Miss Wilson, and Mrs. Grant. The distance was three miles and finished in twelve minutes. After refreshment a move was made for the Yerrowda nullah. The hounds worked nearly the whole nullah, ran across the Alanthi road straight for the river, had a good swim, and eventually reached the Ahmednagar Road, where a jackal was killed. Considering the hounds have been only six weeks, they ran with great dash, and exhibited wonderful stamina. A distance, of seven miles was done without check in thirty-six minutes. Mrs. Grant and Miss Wilson were well up throughout, the former winning the brush.

FOOTBALL.

The Harris' Football Challenge Cup will take place on the 1st September next. The present holders are the Royal Scots. Lieutenant Holbrooke is the secretary.

THE POONA SARVAJANIK SABHA.

At the annual meeting of the Sarvajanik Sabha, yesterday, there was a great scene over the appointment of the managing committee. The Sabha split into two parties, when one party got the majority of the members by ballot. It is proposed by the other side to adjourn the appointment of the managing committee to another day. High words followed with great noise, and confusion ensued. Hundreds of passers-by gathered, and the meeting dispersed amidst shouts.

A BREACH OF TRUST CASE.

RANGOON, JULY 15.

To-day, Messrs. Lewis and Giles, barristers-at-law, applied to the District Magistrate at Rangoon, for a warrant of arrest on Mr. W. G. L. Rice, barrister-at-law, for criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 2,420, entrusted to him by his clients to purchase stamps. The stamps were purchased, it is alleged, but the business fell through. Rice returned the stamps to the Stamp Office early in February, drawing the value, minus a small commission. Repeated applications since have failed to obtain the money from him. A warrant was issued, bail being allowed, himself in Rs. 3,000, and two sureties of a like amount each. Rice was formerly a member of the Indian Civil Service, and a son of Surgeon-General Rice.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 14.

THE chief excitement of this week have been the Government House "at home," Mrs. Cockburn Curtis' theatricals, a variety of cricket matches, and the usual meets of the Poona hounds. To begin with, on Wednesday nearly all Poona drove out to Ganeshkind, in response to invitations issued by Lord and Lady Sandhurst. Golf, tennis, and shooting were the amusements provided, and the majority of the guests played one or other of these games during the afternoon. These garden-parties, where one can play games and appear in flannels, are a great improvement in the old-fashioned, stately, "walk-past" functions, which every one dreaded, but everyone are obliged to go to, in years gone by—whether *ladies* so thoroughly appreciate the change is a point on which I am not decided. Certain it is that many of the fair sex find infinite enjoyment in donning their richest attire, and vieing with each other in the smartness of their chiffons, old-fashioned garden-parties afforded excellent opportunities for this. On Wednesday last I noticed a great variety in the nature of the costumes worn by the ladies. The honest work-a-day blouse and skirt was in great favour with the more energetic, who played tennis, and went round the links. The coat and skirt style was also well represented, and finally some very "chic" toilettes were worn by those who did not enter for any games. Amongst these, I particularly admired a grey silk with cerise trimming, worn by Mrs. Ridley. Miss Fletcher looked charming in blue and white. Mrs. Seaton wore a very pretty grey dress and hat to match, and there were others too numerous to mention. During the afternoon the Government House Band played selections of music.

About 7 o'clock the guests began to depart. The weather which had looked very threatening turned out better than was expected, and there was no heavy rain. The same evening was the first night of the theatricals, got up by Colonel and Mrs. Cockburn Curtis, and I heard they were well attended. I can only give an account of the second night as I did not grace the performance till Thursday. At 9-30, the appointed hour, the room was crowded from end to end, not a vacant chair to be had for love or money. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst and a party from Government House arrived about 9-45, when the National Anthem was played, and shortly afterwards the play commenced. The first piece was a farce in one act by Bayle Bernard. The following is the cast, which was a very strong one :—

A PAIR OF LUNATICS.
A Dramatic Sketch by W. R. Walkers.
Characters.
He, otherwise George Fielding. Captain Berkeley-Levett, A.-D.-O.
She, otherwise Clara Manners. Mrs. Le Mesurier.
Scene—A back drawing-room.
Plot.
He and She are guests at a ball at a lunatic asylum; each imagine the other insane.

THE BOARDING SCHOOL.
A Farce in one act by Bayle Bernard.
Characters.

Captain Harcourt	Mr. Harward
Cornet Kavanagh	Mr. Heyland
Lieut. Varley	Mr. Deas
Major Marsden	Col. Prideaux
Farmer Holly	Mr. Sinclair
James	Mr. Mills
Serjeant	Mr. Prideaux
Mrs. Grosdenap	Mr. Harrison
Caroline Blythe	Mrs. Cockburn Curtis
Mary Mite	Miss Prideaux
Julia Manners	Miss Erskine
Miss Biggs	Mrs. Charles
School Girls	Misses Burgess, Kirkham, Tidy, Tisdall, Peterson, and Prideaux.

When the curtain drew up Messrs. Harvard, Heyland, and Deas, as Captain Harcourt, Cornet Kavanagh, and Lieutenant Varley, were discovered singing and dancing outside a house, which by the inscription on the door declared itself to be a boarding school for young ladies. By-and-bye a procession of the most charmingly pretty girls file past, and enter the door of their seminary, whipped in by the school-mistress, Mrs. Grosdenap. Mr. Harrison took the latter part most successfully, his "get-up" was killing, and his acting very clever and amusing throughout the piece. Mr. Sinclair as Farmer Holly then comes on the scene, and in the course of conversation with the officers, discloses that one of the young ladies is an heiress. All these immediately make plans to become acquainted with her. Captain Harcourt wishing to clear the field for himself uses his authority to send off Kavanagh and Varley on duty. Mr. Sinclair acted the part of the old farmer to perfection.

The next scene was very picturesque. The school-girls in varied and pretty costumes were seen sitting and standing about in groups on their playgrounds. Miss Erskine, as Julia Manners, in a long accordeon-pleated blue dress was very charming, and the little Misses Tidy in long pink frocks and tiny Dutch bonnets were too sweet for words. Captain Harcourt, disguised as an old woman with a basket of sweets, gets admitted through the gates, the other two officers also rush in, but the sudden appearance of Mrs. Grosdenap occasions a hurried exit. Mrs. Cockburn-Curtis as monitor amongst the girls is excellent. She looks the part thoroughly, and her acting throughout is bright and clever, as it always is.

Mrs. Charles as Miss Biggs the governess is very good, and it is not difficult to observe that only an accomplished actress could make as much as she does of a comparatively insignificant part. We shall hope to see her again before the end of the season in a part that will do her evident capabilities more justice. The next scene, where the three officers pretend to be sent as subtitutes for the school-masters, all of whom have conveniently met with unforetold accidents *en route*, is most amusing, and kept the whole house in roars of laughter.

Mr. Mills made a capital page-boy, and his acting was good. Mr. Prideaux also performed his part as sergeant with credit. Where all are so good it is invidious to make distinctions, but I think every one will agree with me that Colonel Prideaux as Major Marsden was the grand success of the evening. His topical song was very clever and witty, and the way in which he sang, acted, and danced passes my powers of description. The house was convulsed with laughter, and ceaseless and deafening rounds of applause greeted the close of each verse. The gallant Colonel may be congratulated, that so many years of service in India have seemingly not impaired his strength and energy. He indeed proved himself "a good stager." The piece concludes in the usual satisfactory manner—each one gaining the object of his affections, and Major Marsden and Mrs. Grosdenap are seen hob-nobbing in the corner.

After an interval of ten minutes during which the string band of the Yorkshire Light Infantry played a choice selection of music. The curtain was again drawn up, and "A Pair of Lunatics," a short shetch by W. R. Walker, was acted by Capt-Berkeley Levett, A.-D.-C., and Mrs. LeMesurier. The piece is too well known to need much description. Clara Manners and George Fielding are guests at a lunatic asylum. Each supposes the other to be insane. A good deal of amusing dialogue takes place. Finally each discovered the other's identity, and they very wisely walk off to—in vulgar phraseology—have a drink. Mrs. LeMesurier looked charming, in a most becoming costume. Her acting was up to its usual good form, and she was very ably supported by Captain Berkeley-Levett.

On Thursday, the 11th, the hounds met at the fourth mile-stone on the Nagar Road. About seventy people were out, amongst whom I noticed a fair sprinkling of ladies. Several Jacks were found, and hounds worked well, each time keeping on the line; but the ground was too dry, and the scent soon failed. The going was rather rough and difficult, on account of holes and nullahs, and I am sorry to record two falls : Mr. Deas, of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, who, however, was luckily not hurt, and Major Quentin, of the 4th Bombay Rifles, who had his elbow badly dislocated.

Before closing my letter I must say one word about *calling*, which continues as fast and furious this year as ever. Why do we do it? Do we like it, or do we not? Men certainly do not, nor have the majority of them time to spend in keeping up these meaningless forms. As for ladies they one and all complain, but if they really dislike calling as much as they say they do, surely they would long ago have done something to relieve themselves of such society humbug—for humbug it truly is. I overheard two ladies talking in the club the other day, one said "Have you done Kirkee yet?" "Oh no," was the answer. "I've been doing my own road, and had such bad luck, every one was in. I only got through four people, although I started at 12 o'clock punctually. I don't mean to attempt Kirkee until I find a day when everyone is likely to be out." I longed to say, Why do you go at all? Why continue in these advanced days, to keep up such antiquated tyrannical customs? Why do not the leading ladies of Poona society, Mrs. Blundell or Mrs. Nairne, for instance, introduce some more sensible, and equally polite system? They have it in their own hands to improve matters, and yet nothing is done, and year after year ladies roll round in their carriages, tiring themselves and their horses at the hottest time of the day to call on people whom they already know perfectly well—or at any rate as well as they wish to. Lady Harberton in a paper read at the Pioneer Club on the subject "of paying calls" suggested that suitable cards should be sent round to one's acquaintances. This idea, although decidedly preferable to going round one's self, would involve a good deal of writing, and either a great many stamps or a great many messengers. In India where everyone goes to the club every night, what could be more simple than that every lady should have a small book in which people could inscribe their names or a box that people might drop their cards into. The original idea of calling was to become acquainted with people one did not know, and of course new-comers should certainly receive a personal call, but what needs renovation is the system of calling over and over again on old residents of the station. Madras, which is known as the "Benighted Presidency," is ahead of us in this. These people have "not at home" boxes hung on their gates, so that people are saved the trouble of driving up to the house. Let us hope that ladies will combine together, and do something to relieve us of the present unpopular method of paying our respects one to the other.

SOCIAL REFORM AND THE CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hear that the patriotic politicians of Poona, which is to be the next cold season the scene of a meeting well-known under the high sounding name of the National Congress, are sitting in secret conclave in search of a plea to shut out the Social Conference from the Congress pavilion. I would suggest that the social reformers should run to the rescue of our good patriots of Poona, and save them the racking to which they are subjecting their brains just at present by resolving in a body to have no Social Conference at all in future tacking on to the Political Conference, and thus save social reform the cold shoulder treatment which it has been receiving at Congress meetings these many years by being put on at the fag end of the whole business with generally empty benches for its votaries, instead of taking precedence of all other matters, seeing that therein lies the true salvation of India. If social reformers could have the courage of their convictions, they would serve the cause of social reform, and for the matter of that of their own country, much better than forensic exhibitions and omnibus resolutions at meetings. Then again, how much good would the country derive if our political reformer, instead of frittering away what energy there is still left in their emaciated bones and what amount of monies they manage to get, in hurling wild denunciations against the most benign and just Government that any country has ever been blessed with on the face of the globe, devoted them towards a wider spread of primary education, for it cannot be gainsaid that for those Western notions of election, representation, and local self-government that we have imbibed to bear practical fruit, our masses must be educated and brought on the same level with the political reformers themselves. Above all, we must learn to bury all caste and creed jealousies before our National Congress, and similar assemblies can be really what they are now merely nominally national.—Yours, &c.,

A BRAHMAN.

DESTRUCTION OF MOTHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Do you, or any of your readers, know of a safe and *reliable* medicine or plan for destroying moths and such like insects, which make such horrible ravages in woollen garments? I have recently had a big lot of clothes—quite new—riddled so badly as to be useless even for the poor; and this notwithstanding that the clothes were aired twice during a month. I will gladly pay a reasonable fee for anything that will destroy and keep away moths, &c., in boxes, drawers, and other receptacles for clothes. I have tried the insect powders advertized generally but without success.—Yours, &c.,

EK-DUM.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Shannon, with the English mails of the 5th instant, left Aden at 10 a.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at 7 a.m. on Saturday. She brings the following passengers :—

From London.—Mrs. Bose and two children, Miss B. M. Biddle, Mr. Stephenson, Lieut. Raines, Lieut. H. de Prie, Mr. Mullholland, Mr. Wright, Mr. D. V. Kirtain, Mr. A. F. Stewart, and Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Seabrook.

From Brindisi.—Mr. J. E. Brimyate, Mr. L. Stuart, Mr. E. W. Kelly, Mr. J. E. Paul, Mr. C. C. Hatt, Mr. H. N. Lowther, Mr. C. D. Steel, Mr. F. J. Spring, Lieut. Lloyd, Mr. D. D. Coath, Mr. J. C. Shorrock, Mr. and Mrs. T. Richmond, Dr. E. J. Lawder, Col. Campbell, Major G. H. Ovens, Mr. P. Dial, and Lieut. Cox.

From Malta.—Major M. C. B. Forestier-Walker.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT H. G. BROWN, 3rd Bombay Infantry, is appointed Commandant of Fort Asirgarh.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Stokes, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, from 29th July to 31st August.

SERGEANT-MAJOR MEARA, East Lancashire Regiment, with the Chitral Relief Force, died at Jalala on the 7th instant from dysentery.

DURING the ensuing reliefs the 2nd Wiltshire Regiment, at Mandalay for England, will be relieved by the 2nd Royal Scots, from Belgaum; and the 1st Worcestershire Regiment, Rangoon or Aden, by the Suffolk Regiment, from Secunderabad. The Royal Scots will leave a company at Belgaum till the arrival of the 1st East Yorkshire Regiment from Egypt.

LIEUTENANT C. E. AYERST, 2nd Bombay Granadiers, at present temporarily employed in the Commissariat Department at Bombay, has been nominated by H. E. the Viceroy for appointment to the Commissariat Department to fill a vacancy. Lieutenant Ayerst will hold himself in readiness to proceed to such Station as may be ordered by the Commissary General, Bombay Command.

THE following appointments are sanctioned :—17th Bengal Cavalry.—Major C. W. Muir to be Commandant, vice Lawrence vacated; Major R. F Trotter to be second-in-command; Major W. F. Montresor and Captain E. J. Medley to move up in grade succession; Captain E. B. Burton to be Squadron Commander. 14th Madras Infantry.—Captain A. J. Shaw from 26th Madras Infantry, to be Wing Officer. 5th Madras Infantry—Lieutenant A. H. Butler to be permanent Wing Officer. 22nd Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant J. H. Hudson to be permanent Wing Officer.

THE proportion of fiction issued during the past year from the Chelsea Public Libraries has been much as usual, but the Commissioners point out that the only method of estimating the use of the libraries is by statistical returns, and these do not convey a correct idea of the relative use of works of fiction and other literature. "Fiction is read much more quickly than works of a more solid nature. A borrower will read several works of fiction in a fortnight, whereas a book from another class may not only be kept by the same reader for the full period allowed, but also may be renewed. The fiction return is thus increased by a number of issues in that class, while the other class simply scores one. Young people, too, are not only rapid readers, but keen and decided critics. A taking title may entice them to choose a book one day, but if anticipations are not realised it is returned the next, and fiction is credited with another issue." While making these remarks on the issue of fiction, the Commissioners, however, do not forget that the Libraries are recreational as well as educational.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton presiding. There were also present : Mr. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Commander M. Bean, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, T. W. Cuffe, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, P. J. Fitzgibbon, Goolam Hoossin Allana, W. R. Hamilton, H. I. B. Hargrave, Charlestone Hewett, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaisett, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edulji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, G. Lund, Major A. B. Mein, Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Professor O. V. Muller, Messrs. Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Pestonji Nassarwanji Wadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani, Messrs. Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Edward F. Underwood, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

THE PRINTING CONTRACT.

In accordance with a notice of motion Dr. K. N. Bahadurji moved "That the Acting Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation (*a*) whether the discount allowed by the present printing contractors in consideration of receiving the contract for a term of five years is conditional in each case upon the maximum quantities named in the printed schedule being ordered; (*b*) and, if so, to state the reasons why knowledge of this stipulation was withheld from the Standing Committee and the Corporation in Mr. Acworth's report, presented on February 20 and 21, 1895; (*c*) also to state whether the estimated figures of the contract then laid before the Standing Committee and the Corporation were not based on the calculation that the full discount would be allowed on every item; and (*d*) to state the number of jobs in respect to which the contractors have disallowed discount from the commencement of the contract to June 20, 1895." In moving the proposition Dr. Bahadurji observed that the last Municipal contract for printing was entered into after a notice of motion and discussion on the subject, when it was resolved to make certain conditions with regard to the contract. It appeared that there was some difficulty in regard to coming to a conclusion upon the question, which was occasioned by an irregularity on the part of the Commissioner. When the question was discussed certain information was withheld from the Standing Committee and the Corporation. He believed that the information sought for would, when submitted, convince the Corporation that there was an irregularity in the matter on the part of the Commissioner.

The Acting Commissioner rose to give an oral explanation, and put the covering letter of the contractors into the President's hands to be read out by the Secretary.

Dr. Bahadurji asked the President if it was the usual procedure to give information asked for by a councillor in such an off-hand manner. He thought it would be much better if a written report was presented by the Commissioner.

The President ruled that there was nothing to prevent the Commissioner from giving the information sought for orally at once. He was entitled to submit information orally or to write it out in shape of a report.

The Municipal Commissioner explained that the discount to be allowed on the printing work was conditional, each case upon the maximum quantity named in the schedule being ordered at once. As regarded the details not having been submitted to the Standing Committee, he stated that the papers connected with tenders, both from the *Times of India* and the *Bombay Gazette*, were handed in at the meeting of the Standing Committee at which the tender was accepted, subject to the sanction of the Corporation. The figures of the contract laid before the Standing Committee and Corporation were based upon the calculation that a full discount would be allowed on every item. In some cases owing to the full schedule supply not having been ordered at once, the discount was disallowed by the contractors.

Dr. Bahadurji urged that such an off-hand way of giving details would not be so convenient to members as a written report.

Mr. Cuffe asked why should the Commissioner be compelled to write out a report when his oral explanation gave the information sought for?

Captain Walshe was of opinion that if the Commissioner's oral information was sufficient for the purpose there would be no necessity for a written report on the subject.

Mr. Barrow, the Secretary, then read out the contractors' letter.

Dr. Bahadurji then asked the Commissioner if the conditions set forth in the letter were the same as those in the agreement? He wanted to know what the contract stated and not what the contractors' letter set forth.

Mr. Sayani submitted that it would be most convenient if the Commissioner presented a written report. Dr. Bahadurji's resolution should be put to vote, and if it was carried, the Commissioner should submit his report as asked for.

Mr. Master was also in favour of having a written report before the Corporation.

The motion was then put to vote and carried.

THE TRAMWAY RAILS.

Major A. B. Mein proposed, in accordance with a notice of motion, "That the Acting Municipal Commissioner be asked to report what steps he has already taken, or what steps he proposes to take, to cause the management of the Bombay Tramway Company to lay down and maintain the rails of the tramway line in accordance with the specification in the articles of agreement, made on 12th March, 1873, and incorporated as a schedule to Bombay Act No. I. of 1874." It was not his intention, said Major Mein, in bringing this motion before the Corporation to hamper the Tramway Company in any way. He fully appreciated the benefits conferred by the Company, which enabled a large number of citizens to live in the suburb, and get the benefit of more healthy and sanitary locality. The Corporation has a duty to perform, which was to compel the Tramway Company to lay down and maintain their lines in such a manner as to remove inconvenience, discomfort, and danger to those who used whether their own or hired carriages. Major Mein had consulted two or three engineers on the subject, and they all informed him that the grooves of the tramway rails were wider than the ordinary tires of carriage wheels, which was a source of accidents and danger to life. He had read the report of Mr. Murzban, the Municipal Executive Engineer, through the courtesy of the Municipal Commissioner. The Executive Engineer had distinctly laid down his opinion that the wide grooves of rails were a source of distinct danger to the public. When the concession was granted the Tramway Company agreed to lay down and maintain their lines in accordance with the specification in the articles of agreement, the rails to be similar to those of the upper section of the samples submitted therewith. He was sorry to say that the sample rail had been lost, and that unfortunate fact appeared to have prevented the Executive Engineer from stirring up the Tramway Company to lay down their rails in a manner so as not to be a source of danger to the public. But Major Mein thought Mr. Murzban should not have been so prevented, because in the specification it was distinctly laid down among other things that the rails should correspond to those in London and Liverpool. In the upper section of the Liverpool rails the grooves to be one inch and a quarter in width, in 1874, (the London Tramway had since reduced the width of grooves to fifteen-sixteenth of an inch), so that the sample rail could not have been more wider that an inch and a quarter. Major Mein had found by actual measurement that in old sections of the tramway lines, particularly opposite the Sailors' Home down the Prince's Dock, the width of the groove was nowhere less than one inch and-a-half and in some places it was two inches. Those who drove in hack carriages must have observed that when the wheels of the carriage got into the groove of the rails the carriage received a severe jerk, and was thrown off two or three feet away on either side, and in some instances hack and other carriages were upset, with of course attendant danger to the life of those driving in the carriage. Mr. Murzban very pertinently observed in his report that if any accident took place the Tramway Company was responsible for it. The Municipal Commissioner had written to the Company on the subject, but he had not given any fixed date within which the replacement ought to be made. He hoped that the Commissioner would give the Company fair and full time to change their lines, and if they failed to do so, to take such actions against them as provided for in the Act.

Professor Muller, in seconding the motion, remarked that the defect in the lines should be remedied as soon as practicable. He admitted that the administration of the Company was admirable.

Mr. K. M. Shroff said the Tramway Company themselves were anxious to put their lines in proper condition, but they could not do it without inconvenience to the public traffic.

Mr. Dhakji Cassinath thought it should be done gradually.

After Mr. Hamilton and some other members had spoken on the subject

The Commissioner said that if the replacement was undertaken at every place it would cause serious inconvenience to the public, and if the Company were asked to to do the work at once they would have to do it in the rains. He thought it must be done carefully and gradually.

The proposition being put to vote was carried *nem. con.*

FILTER-BEDS OF MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

On the motion of Dr. Bhalchandra the Corporation recorded resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 2163, dated 29th May last, as under :—"That letter from the Acting Commissioner to the Secretary, No. 2063, of the 1st instant, and accompaniments, be forwarded to the Corporation with the expression of the Standing Committee's opinion—(1) that, under the circumstances reported by Mr. Snow, it is undesirable to proceed with the work of re-pointing the walls of the vaults under the filter-beds of Malabar Hill Reservoir with Indian patent stone; and (2) that the deposit of Messrs. Garlick & Co., in connection with these works, should be returned to them."

LIGHTING OF PRIVATE STREETS.

Dr. Bhalchandra moved that in accordance with the resolution of the Standing Committee in reference to the petition from the residents of Naviwady and Kandawady lanes, the said lanes be continued to be lighted as heretofore at public expenditure.

Mr. Dhakji Cassinath seconded.

After some discussion Mr. Dinshaw Wacha raised a point of order as to whether the Corporation was competent to expend money for lighting the private lanes, as proposed by the majority of the Standing Committee. In his opinion this motion could not be carried, because it was not legal. He would endeavour, as briefly as he could, to state the reasons for so considering it. This was a question on which there were two opinions; first of all, he held that under the definition of street as given in the Municipal Act, it must be a place over which the public had had a right of access uninterruptedly for a period of twenty years, and it seemed to him extremely doubtful whether these lanes were public streets. They were certainly not public streets as defined by the section immediately following that which contained the definition of street. The section which related to this question was Section 330 of the Act, which laid down that public streets should be lighted, that being so, it prevented the Municipality from applying their funds for the purpose of lighting private streets. Sections 61, 62, and 63 laid down the duties of the Corporation, and in reference to Section 62, I think that if it was intended that private streets should be lighted it would have expressly stated it. Under these circumstances this motion ought not to be placed before the Corporation.

It was accordingly disallowed.

The Corporation then adjourned until Thursday next.

THE MUNICIPALITY AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—How often have we heard the Municipality buying up, at any cost, portions of property or land, for the benefit of the public in widening narrow streets and lanes? The contrary is the case with the Borah-Musjid Lane, where houses have been standing for upwards of half a century. In this lane, there was a large estate, belonging to one of our well-known citizens, the late Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy. The trustees of this estate sold the same to the Bombay Municipality, on hearing which the residents of the locality numbering about a thousand, were very glad. They now find that they have fallen from the "frying pan into the fire." The Municipality, instead of widening the old and narrow Borah-Musjid Lane, has opened a fresh and unnecessary road, under the name Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Street. The above estate of the late Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy was only two storeys high in the front, and in the rear there were two large unused stables not higher than fourteen feet, owing to which, the residents of the Borah Musjid Lane have been enjoying the free air and light for more than half a century. Now the slip of land not more than about twelve feet wide, situated on the north side of the new street, under the name of Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Street, and on the south side of the old houses in the Borah-Musjid Lane, was brought to the hammer on the 6th of July. On this slip I hear a house, three storeys high, is to be built by the purchaser, after the sanction o the Corporation has been given, within sixty days after the sale. Here, I must mention, that the residents in the locality, before the sale of this small slip, had petitioned Dr. Weir, then Acting Commissioner of the Bombay Municipality, to leave the aforesaid slip in widening the narrow Borah-Musjid Lane 13ft. wide for the use of the public at large. Instead of acceding to this request of a large number of people of the locality and others the Executive Engineer. has thought fit to narrow the Borah Musjid Lane by giving a portion of the road 13ft. wide as a "set forward" to the purchaser of the aforesaid slip. As it is, there is not sufficient width of road for a carriage to turn, and to make it worse, a portion 21-48 square yards of the aforesaid road has, been granted to the purchaser. Such are the works of our present Municipal officers in unknown parts of our city. where ignorant people have taken their abode. Our City-Fathers who at the time of their election go forth, or send their agents craving for votes, also become blind to the necessary grievances of their citizens, even after bringing the public wants to their notice. As far as money is concerned, I venture to say that the Municipality has made a large sum by the sale of their remaining plot (414-98 square yards) of the estate, even after deducting the unnecessary expenses of the fresh road named Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Street. I once more on behalf of the residents in the locality and passers-by, request through the medium of your paper, the Municipal authorities, to bring under their kind notice the request of a number of people, by allowing them the rigt of enjoying tho free air and light which they have hitherto done for more than half a century.—Yours, &c.,

J. H. M.

THE ROVERS *VS.* R. I. R. FOOTBALL MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having read an extract of a letter purporting to be signed by Mr. Angus Brown (Bombay Rovers' Football Club), and which has been placed in a most conspicuous place in our barracks, regarding the Band R. I. R. *vs.* Bombay Rovers' F. match, I take the liberty (with your kind permission), and in defence of the Band R. I. R. Team, of passing a few remarks on the above match. In the first instance Mr. Brown accuses us of playing a very rough game, which I being a player in this match consider this remark somewhat exaggerated, as in my humble opinion, any undue roughness was caused by inexperience and certainly as much on one side as the other. There may have been some roughness caused on our side by our not being capable of procuring our usual team, thus leaving us no alternative, but to place some young players in fact mere boys as substitutes. I, along with all the members of the Band Team deeply regret that the Rovers should form such an opinion of our team, this being our first match, and I might venture to say that heretofore we have always had the name of playing a combined and gentlemanly game. I should certainly like to hear a spectator's opinion of this match, and in conclusion, I beg to inform Mr. Brown that we are quite willing to give the Rovers a match on any convenient date, and guarantee to play a game devoid of roughness.—Yours, &c.,

J. STANFIELD,
Secretary, Band R. I. R. F. Club.

A VIENNA correspondent writes: The Crown jewels and the treasure of the House of Habsburg have not been accessible to the public for some time, as they have been transferred to the newly-built wing of the Imperial Palace. Many of the works of art have, however, been placed in the Art Museum on the Ring. There are the insignia that belonged to the Emperors of the old German Empire, the swords of Charlemagne and Saint Maurice, the coronation robes, the octagonal crown with the large cross over it, the belt, stockings and shoes, and pearl-embroidered gloves. Close by are the sacred relics in a beautiful framework of gold and precious stones, They include a nail from the cross, a fragment of the cross itself, a piece of wood from the manger at Bethlehem, fragments of the apron worn by the Virgin, and a tooth of John the Baptist. In another room are the Empress's jewels—the crown, worth a fabulous sum, which was made for her when she was crowned Queen of Hungary, and the sets of different precious stones which she never wears now. Napoleon I.'s coronation robes are there too, but they look as if they came out of a theatrical wardrobe. Very interesting is the beautiful cradle of the King of Rome. It is of silver gilt, and a splendid specimen of the art of the Empire. The last thing shown is a casket containing the golden keys that lock the coffins in which repose the dead and gone members of the House of Habsburg.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

LATEST RETURNS.

THE following is a complete list of the election results up to last evening :—

Constituency.	Elected.	Party	1892.	1886.	1885.
Barrow	*Mr C W Cayzer	C	C	U	L
Belfast, S	*Mr W Johnston	U	C	C	C
" N	*Sir E Harland	C	C	C	C
" E	*Mr G W Wolff	C	C	C	L
" W	*Mr Arnold Foster	U	U	L	L
Blackpool	*Sir M W Ridley	C	C	C	C
Birmingham, E.	*Mr Stone	C	C	C	C
" C.	*Mr Parkes	U	U	U	U
" Edgbstn	*Mr G Dixon	U	U	U	L
Bury St Edmunds	*Viscount Chelsea	C	C	C	C
Buteshire	*Mr G Murray	C	C	C	C
Canterbury	*Mr H Heaton	C	C	C	C
Chester	*Mr R A Yerburgh	C	C	L	L
Clitheroe	*Sir U Kay Shuttleworth	L	L	L	L
Cambridge Univ.	*Sir J Gorst *Prof Jebb	C C	C C	C C	C C
Cheshire (Wirral)	*Col Cotton Joddrell	C	C	C	C
" (Macclesfield)	Mr W B Davenport	C	C	C	L
Chatham	Ald Davis	C	C	C	C
Darlington	Mr A Pease	U	L	L	L
Derby	Mr Bemrose Mr Drage	U U	C L	C L	C L
Dorset, S	*Mr W E Brymer	C	C	C	C
Dover	*Mr G Wyndham	C	C	C	C
Dublin (St Stphn's Grn)	*Dr Kenny	P	P	N	N
" St Patrick's	*Mr W Field	L	P	N	N
" Harbour	*Mr T Harrington	P	P	N	N
Dublin (Univ)	*Hon D Plunkett *Mr E H Carson	C C	C U	C C	C C
Edinburgh, C	*Mr McEwan	L	L	L	L
" W	*Mr L McIver	U	U	U	U
Ealing	*Lord G Hamilton	C	C	C	C
Essex (Chelmsford)	*Mr T Usbourne	C	C	C	C
Exeter	*Sir S Northcote	C	C	C	C
Grantham	*Mr H Lopes	C	C	C	L
Gravesend	*Mr J D Palmer	C	C	C	C
Guildford	*Hon W Brodrick	C	C	C	C
Hampstead	*Mr Hoare	C	C	C	C
Harrow	*Mr W Ambrose	C	C	C	C
Hertford	*Mr A Smith	C	C	C	C
Hertfordshire (St Albans)	*Mr V Gibbs	C	C	C	C
" (Hitchin)	*Mr G B Hudson	C	C	C	C
Holborn	*Sir C Hall	C	C	C	C
Hampshire (Petersfield)	*Mr W Wickham	C	C	U	U
Kensington, S	*Sir A Borthwick	C	C	C	C
Kent (Medway)	*Col Warde	C	C	C	C
Kent (St Augustine's)	*Rt Hon Akers Douglas	C	C	C	C
Lancashire (Stretford)	*Mr Maclure	C	C	L	L
" (Chorley)	Lord Balcarres	C	C	C	C
Lewisham	*Mr J Penn	C	C	C	C
Limerick City	Mr J Daly	P	AP	N	N
Lincoln	Mr C H Seely	U	L	C	C
Liverpool, Abercromby	*Mr W F Lawrence	C	C	C	C
" Everton	*Mr J A Willox	C	C	C	C
" Walton	*Mr Stock	C	C	C	C
London City	*Sir G Hanson *Mr Gibbs	C C	C C	C C	C C
London University	*Sir J Lubbock	U	U	C	U
Leicester	*Mr H Broadhurst *Mr W Hazell	L L	L U	L U	L L
Manchester, N. W.	*Sir W H Houldsworth	C	C	C	C
" E	*Rt Hon A J Balfour	C	C	C	C
" N E	*Sir J Fergusson	C	C	C	C
" N	*Mr C E Schwann	L	L	L	L
" S W	*Mr W Galloway	U	L	L	L
" S	Lord Lorne	U	L	L	L
Middlesex (Hornsey)	*Mr H C Stephens	C	C	C	C
" (Brentford)	*Mr J Bigwood	C	C	C	C
Maidstone	*Mr Hunt	C	C	C	C
Norwood	*Mr C E Tritton	C	C	C	C
Northampton, N	Mr Monckton	C	C	C	C
Oxford University	*Sir J Mowbray *Mr J Talbot	C C	C C	C C	C C
Paddington, S	*Mr Fardell	C	C	C	C
Perth	Mr R Wallace	L	C	L	L
Rutlandshire	*Mr G H Finch	C	C	C	C
St George's Hanover Sq	*Mr Goschen	C	U	C	C
Sheffield, C	*Mr Howard Vincent	C	C	C	C
" (Ecclesall)	*Sir E Ashmead Bartlett	C	C	C	C
" (Hallam)	*Mr Stuart Wortley	C	C	C	C
" (Brightside)	*Mr. Mundella	L	L	L	L
" (Attercliffe)	*Mr Langley	L	L	L	L
Strand	*Mr W D Smith	C	C	C	C
Salford, S	*Sir H Howarth	C	C	C	C
" N	Mr Platt Higgins	U	L	C	C
Shropshire (Ludlow)	*Mr R J More	U	U	U	U
" (Newport)	*Col Slaney	C	C	C	C
Somerset (Wellington)	*Sir A A Hood	C	C	C	C
St Ives	*Mr T B Bolitho	U	U	U	U
Stockport	*Mr G Whiteley Mr B V Melville	C U	L L	C C	L L
Tamworth	*Mr P A Muntz	C	C	C	C
Tiverton	*Sir W H Walrond	C	C	C	C
Warwick	*Mr Lyttelton	U	U	U	L
Winchester	*Mr Myers	C	C	C	C
Windsor	*Mr Barry	C	C	C	C
West Bromwich	*Mr J E Spencer	C	C	L	L
West Haughton	*Lord Stanley	C	C	C	C
Westminster	*Mr Burdett Coutts	C	C	C	C
Wolverhampton, S	*Mr C P Villiers	C	U	U	U
Wigtownshire	*Sir H Maxwell	C	C	C	C
Worcestershire (Bewdley)	*Mr A Baldwin	C	C	C	C
Yorks (Howdenshire)	*Col Wilson Todd	C	C	C	C
" (Whitby)	*Mr E W Beckett	C	C	C	C
" (Thirsk)	*Mr J G Lawson	C	C	C	C
York	*Mr Butcher *Sir F Lockwood	C L	L L	L L	L L

* Member of late Parliament.

PARTY GAINS.

Conservative seats gained	8
Liberal seats gained	1

STRENGTH OF PARTIES TO DATE.

Conservatives Unionists	96
Liberals	10

THE BALANCE OF PARTIES.

	No. of M. Ps	General Election, 1885.	General Election 1886.	At Dissolution, 1892.	General Election, 1892.	July 1895.
ENGLAND (465).	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Boroughs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Provincial Boroughs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Counties	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Universities	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WALES (30).	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boroughs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Counties	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCOTLAND (72).	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burghs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Counties	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Universities	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IRELAND (103).	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boroughs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Counties	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Universities	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE PILGRIMS' BILL.

LOCAL MAHOMEDAN OPINION.

The quarantine rules, now in force against the pilgrim ships, are considered to be very harsh and unwarranted by circumstances by the Mahomedans of Bombay, whose feelings were greatly embittered on hearing of the sufferings of the disappointed pilgrims from the s. s. Hoosein, who had to return without accomplishing their object, owing to the imposition of quarantine upon the vessel. The Bill introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council on Thursday last to make better provision for the regulations of pilgrim ships has created an uneasy impression on the part of the Mahomedans of Bombay, who anxiously desire that the question should not be hurried up at once, but that reasonable time should be allowed to them to make representations to Government on the subject. Some of the leading Mahomedans of the city were interviewed yesterday in regard to the new Bill by a representative of this paper. Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Kur, in course of a conversation, said: Before the Bill is passed into law we want reasonable time to enable us to express our views upon its provisions. We earnestly hope that the Bill will be referred to the Select Committee, so that we may meanwhile make representations on the subject, which is of vital importance to those who undertake a pilgrimage to the holy city of Mecca. Out of the five "pillars," or articles of faith of the Islam religion the pilgrimage to the holy cities is one, and it is considered as a most sacred obligation. It is, of course, obligatory on those who can afford to go to the holy place. The poor people are much more anxious than the rich to observe the article of faith, as they believe that it is the only way to their salvation; but it is very difficult to divide in this respect poor persons from rich. The pilgrimage is based on the Islamic doctrine of universal brotherhood, and it provides an annual gathering of all the Mahomedans from all parts of the world. Indian Mussalmans think that the British Government should not allow other Powers to interfere in the religious rights and usages of their Mahomedan subjects. It is believed by the followers of the Prophet that perhaps commercial jealousy induces France and other Powers to frame the oppressive measures, which are calculated not only to hinder but to a great extent stop the pilgrim traffic and lower the British prestige in the eyes of Mussalman subjects. The Mahomedans consider this is an interference with their religious usages. They believe that cholera is not imported into Europe or Egypt from Mecca or Jeddah; because the very ships infected with the epidemic are allowed to disembark the passengers in Bombay within twenty-four hours of their arrival, and no outbreak occurs. They feel that the strict and the oppressive rules which are intended to be brought into operation, will tend to prevent a great many Mahomedans from underking the *summum bonum* of their lives. The British prestige is likely to be affected in this way also, that the subject of his Highness the Amir and other Mahomedans of Central Asia, who pass through India on their way to Arabia will have a general, though misinformed impression that in the guise of so-called sanitary regulations it is intended to gradually put a stop to these pilgrimages. This impression would probably be removed if the Government before passing the Bill consider the *pros* and *cons* of the subject and give a careful hearing to the representations of the Mahomedans. The best course open to the Government of India would rather be to keep up the *status quo* for the present year, and in consultation with the Sultan and other Powers interested in this international arrangement, to frame next year such modified rules as would be acceptable to the community and be at the same time a safeguard against so-called importation of cholera into Europe. From personal enquiries I can say that the water in the "Zem-Zem" is pure, and that no dirty water is allowed to enter the well. Special Turkish guards are kept to prevent any foul matter being thrown into it. As to the medical examination proposed to be enforced by the law it is certainly desirable that persons affected with leprosy or any such infectious diseases as small-pox should not be allowed to embark on the pilgrim ships. But at the same time to make it a rule to investigate the general health of all pilgrims would open a wide door for discontent. It would be difficult to determine what the doctor might think of each separate person. Besides, there is a belief that those who die at the holy places are regarded as most fortunate beings, and therefore persons of delicate constitutions have more reason to undertake a pilgrimage. As for the general examination of the ladies, the course is most objectionable as the ladies are *zenana* or *purda* ladies. About 15 to 20 per cent. of the pilgrims are women. As to the 3rd clause of the Bill it is thought that 10 to 12 square feet for each pilgrim of whatever age is sufficient. Exceeding the limit means a higher rate of passage, which is likely to create much discontent as it would be hard on poor pilgrims. The quarantine rules are considered to be very hard. If Kamaran is to continue to be the quarantine station, it will be taken as a blessing if proper provision is made for pure water and food at that station. At present it is quite impossible to get any food or pure water at Kamaran. The Protector of the Pilgrims should be a well-paid officer, and to assist him in his functions, a general committee of Mahomedans should be appointed in Bombay, presided over by the Police Commissioner, or some such other high official as might be selected by the Government. This committee would have special opportunities of mitigating the sufferings of the pilgrims, and giving advice to the Protector. Any course admitting of an increase in the passage-money will be severely felt by the poor people, who would look upon such a change with the greatest disfavour.

Another leading Mahomedan expressed similar view. He said that the Mahomedans undertook pilgrimage under the belief that the performance of a *haj* opens the gate of paradise. If they die while in the performance of the religions *haj* they consider themselves most lucky, and believe that special favour of God has descended upon them in consequence of their visiting the holy place, where their prophet lies in eternal peace. The present quarantine rules tell very hardly upon the pilgrims. The existing rules are very severe and oppressive, and at the same time they are raising their voice to modify them, the Government proposed to make them still more severe. They may be intended for the benefit of the pilgrims, but the general impression is that Government want to put a stop to the pilgrim traffic. They come hundreds and thousands of miles, and sometimes after all have their hopes unrealised owing to the enforcement of the quarantine rules. They forsake their homes and families to perform a *haj*, and if they return after six months without their sacred object being accomplished, having spent whatever they possessed on the pilgrimage they are bitterly disappointed. They are required to reach Jeddah before the 9th of July and often when quarantine is imposed, they cannot reach the place before that day. They are also greatly discontented in consequence of the sick not being allowed to be visited or attended to by their friends or relations. They are forced to drink salt water, and with all hardships and sufferings (regarding which they care little if their object is accomplished) they have to return home much poorer, and less robust than they were before, without reaching the object of their goal.

Mr. Vice-Consul Congreve reports that San Remo has become a fashionable winter health resort, and that the villas and hotels to which foreign visitors come had a fairly good season, both in the latter part of 1893-94 and the beginning of 1894-95. Several properties changed hands, and several English gentlemen bought land and built villas for their own occupation. There was also noticed an increased tendency on the part of Italian families from Turin, Milan, and other parts, to select San Remo as a winter residence; many Russians, Germans, and French are also coming, so that the British colony, though still the largest element in our foreign population, is not so preponderating as it was a few years back.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Government of India are likely to do well again this year as regards the revenue from their railways. The gross earnings for the first quarter of the financial year are 25 lakhs better than in the similar period of 1894.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of a broad-gauge railway from Lakisarai to Gya by private enterprise. The line will be 83 miles long, and the cost 109 lakhs. It will be constructed on the new "branch line" terms.

Mr. Luson, who has been officiating for Mr. Thornton as Deputy Secretary in the Home Department, reverts to Bengal on August 1st. Mr. Claude Hill will presumably be confirmed as Under-Secretary.

A telegram received in Calcutta from Home brings news that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of the Luckee-Serai-Nya Railway. The distance is about eighty miles, and the cost is not likely to exceed 105 lakhs. It is understood that the line will be constructed and worked by the East Indian Railway.

In the event, very unlikely now, of the troops of the Chitral Relief Force returning to their stations before 1st October, sanction has been given for four British soldiers being accommodated in each compartment of the troop trains, instead of six, and a daily issue of 1lb. of ice for each man while on the journey.

Building work is going on at the Calcutta Stationery Office, and three iron shells of peculiar make were unearthed there recently. Captain Turner, R.A., to whom they were forwarded, says that they belong to no pattern ever introduced into the British service. Nor do the Fort William records throw any light on their origin. All three shells are fitted with iron studs to take the grooves of a rifled bore. They are probably 150 years old.

The total expenditure on the Nilgiri Railway up to May is calculated roughly at 18 to 20 lakhs. The Engineer-in-Chief estimates that 14½ lakhs are still required to complete the line, making the total cost from 32½ to 34½ lakhs. This sum approximates very closely to the amount shown in the detailed estimate embodied in a G. O., dated 19th August, 1893, which aggregated to Rs. 32,75,207. As regards the time required to complete the works, assuming that the necessary money is provided to push the work as much as possible, the Government Inspector, Mr. Fowler, thinks it could be finished in eighteen months, and that it would not be wise to count on any earlier date for completion.

One indirect effect of the increase of pay granted to the Native Infantry will probably be that Sikhs, Dogras and Punjabis, who have hitherto enlisted in the Imperial Service Corps, will now prefer serving in the regular army. They have been content with the same rate of pay as that which the Indian Government could give them, mainly because they could soldier near their homes, and were under less strict discipline than that enforced in our regiments. Now, however, Rs. 9 as compared with Rs. 7 per month will be too great a temptation for them to resist, and they will seek out the British recruiting officer. The Sikhs particularly will take the higher pay, and crack regiments like the 14th, 15th, 36th and 45th will once more have the finest specimens of Sikh manhood in their ranks. The weedy stripling will gradually disappear, and the regiments will be composed of men in the prime of life.

Captain Robertson, 3rd Dragoon Guards, Intelligence Officer, Chitral Relief Force, has been granted six months' English pay of his rank on account of a severe wound received in the Panjkora Valley last April. Surgeon-Captain Seton, who was wounded in Waziristan on December 22nd, has been granted eight months' pay at the rate of ten shillings a day.

The report of the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank for the half-year ending 30th ultimo, shows very satisfactory results. The subscribed capital has been completed during the half-year to twenty-five lakhs of rupees, and it is supported by a Reserve of nine lakhs, whilst the working capital shows at one crore thirty-six lakhs. The net income is Rs. 1,21,939-1-6, which the directors propose to distribute thus:—For payment of two-quarters' dividends at ten per cent. per annum to 30th June, 1895, Rs. 44,030-8-0; for interest on capital calls dividends at six per cent. per annum to 30th June, 1895, Rs. 28,735-4-0; by transfer to equalising dividend fund (thereby increasing that special reserve to one lakh of rupees), Rs. 37,500-0-0; balance to be carried forward into the current half-year, Rs. 11,673-5-6. The directors remark that the period under review has been a very broken one, inasmuch as the bulk of new capital was only received by instalments from March onwards.

A short time ago Mr. Fowler, in reply to a question in the House, stated that Martini-Henry carbines had not yet been issued to the Imperial Service Cavalry. This is a mistake, as the carbines were issued in lieu of Sniders a few months back. Martinis were issued to the Infantry last year. The Kashmir troops at Gilgit have still the Snider, but those now moving in relief take up the Martini. Thus in future all troops at Gilgit will have the same arms. At the defence of Chitral only the detachment of the 14th Sikhs had Martinis.

The Government of India are likely, we are glad to understand, to consider whether any reductions can be made in the number of troops now on a field service footing in connection with the Chitral expedition. The three brigades actully beyond the border are not likely to be curtailed, but the fragmentary reserve brigade at Hoti Mardan and the so-called flying column at Abbottabad might well be broken up. Let us by all means pull what we can out of the fire. The main reason for ordering up a reserve brigade was distrust of the temper of the Bonerwals on the right flank of our communications across the Swat Valley; but these tribesmen have shown no signs of hostility for weeks past, and they would scarcely break out now. Similarly a column was required at Abbottabad in case the Kohistanis of the Indus Valley caught the contagion of fanaticism and made a diversion against Chilas and Bunji. They have never moved, and, like the Bonerwals, will not commit themselves now.

The slackness of rainfall dating from 3rd July has been maintained more or less steadily ever since. It is true that the coasts of India and Burma, which are exposed to every monsoon current blowing, have received daily showers, and on occasions heavy rain, but the whole of North-Western and Central India and a large part of the Peninsula away from the West Coast have received at most scattered showers. The slightness of the rainfall is meteorologically interesting if climatically uncomfortable, because it is not due to the causes we are accustomed to see in operation. Most of the recent rainfall failures in Central and North-West India have been attributable to north-west and west winds following on a very late snowfall in the Himalaya, and resisting the rain-bearing monsoon current. On the contrary, on the present occasion, there has been no sign of dry winds, but the slightness of the rainfall has been due to the weakness of the monsoon—a weakness which had been its characteristic from the beginning. During the last two or three days, 10th, 11th and 12th, heavy rain recommenced on the West Coast, but the total rainfall of the monsoon season to date is still largely in defect in this region. The rainfall also is deficient in Benares, the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Sind, Rajputana, Madras, Burma, Bengal, Assam and Behar, while it is in excess over the greater part of the North-West Provinces and of the Punjab. The greatest absolute defect is reported from the Konkan, where Goa reports a deficiency of about 15 inches; while the greatest excess is over the Kumaun Himalayas and the neighbouring plains, where the abnormal excess is from 10 to 17 inches up to date.

During the last few weeks (a Cairo correspondent says) a marked increase of crime has taken place in Lower Egypt, many cases of murder being reported. The cause is attributed in most cases to the recent change in the Omdehs. Whatever be the cause, the fact remains that in some places serious fighting took place, lasting several hours, and defied all the exertions of the local police.

CRICKET.

ELPHINSTONE C. C. VS. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

This match was played on Sunday last, on the Islam Gymkhana ground, and resulted in an easy win for the Elphinstonians by 79 runs. The home team having won the toss went in first, and put up a total of 41 runs for their side. Mirza was the only one who entered into double figures. The Elphinstonians sent in Pochkhanawalla and Machliwalla to begin with, who secured a victory for their side by putting 52 runs amongst them before the fall of the first wicket, Machliwalla's share being 34. Shaik Hoosen rendered valuable service to his side with the ball, taking 4 wickets for 14 runs with 9 maiden to his credit. The following is the score and analysis:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Ali N Tyebjee, b Machliwalla	8
A R Mirza, b Kaka	1
Abba, run out	2
Goolam Hoosen, c D Mody, b Machliwalla	0
M H Mirza, b Rabadina	17
H C Tyebjee, b Machliwalla	0
Ibrahim Rahimtullah, run out	0
S C Tyebjee, c D Mody, b Machliwalla	2
Daud Nensi, c S Modi, b Machliwalla	6
Abban, ct Kaka, b Rabadina	0
Shaikh Hoosen, not out	4
Extra	1
Total	41

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
S M Kaka	70	5	12	1
B C Machliwalla	85	6	25	5
F D Rabadina	16	0	3	2

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

1st Innings.

S P Pochkhanawalla, run out	18
B C Machliwalla, l-b-w, b Ali N	34
M H Sanjana, b Ali N Tyebjee	2
F D Rabadina, b Shaik Hoosen	6
M H Vajifdar, b Goolam Hoosen	14
D E Mody, b Shaik Hoosen	8
S M Kaka, b Shaik Hoosen	11
S H Modi, b Goolam Hoosen	9
R B Batliwalla, b Shiak Hoosen	2
C M Patel, b Goolam Hoosen	3
M M Surty, not out	8
Extras	5
Total	120

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
Abban	20	0	15	0
Shaik Hoosen	90	9	14	4
Abba	23	0	25	0
Ali N Tyabjee	35	0	27	2
Goolam Hoosen	85	3	34	3

MUNICIPAL C. C. VS. A. AND N. C. S. C. C.

A match was played last Saturday between the above two teams, which resulted in a drawn game. The following are the scores:—

M. C. C.

1st Innings.

M M Wadya, c Lynn, b Godfrey	0
J M Masani, b Lynn	32
C Patell, b Lynn	39
S Kaka, c Lynn, b Robinson	7
F Brewin, c Jones, b Lynn	1
J Karanjia, not out	3
D'Mello Chinoy J Mehta D Daruwalla B Karanjia	to bat.
Extras	4
Total	86

BOWLING ANALYSES.

	B	M	R	W
Wadya	30	..	29	1
Kaka	65	3	31	5
Daruwalla	10	...	7	...
Chinoy	30	1	11	...

A. AND N. C. S. C. C.

1st Innings.

Godfrey, run out	11
Robinson, b Wadia	0
Walcott, b Kaka	23
S Lynn, b Kaka	9
W J Deane, not out	24
Jones, c and b Kaka	0
Harrison, l-b-w, b Kaka	0
Fido, l-b-w, b Kaka	0
Deane, not out	6
Tailor Crisp	to bat.
Extras	4
Total	82

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
Godfrey	75	2	28	1
Lynn	75	3	28	3
Robinson	40	2	17	1
Jones	25	...	9	...

21st BO. I. VS. Y. M. C. A.

This match was played on the Cooperage Cround on Saturday, the 13th instant, and resulted in a win for the Regiment by 29 runs:—

Y. M. C. A.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings,	
H W Collins, c and b Shair Khan	6	run out	3
C Browne, c Surgn Lt-Col Wilkins, b Sh Ebram	4	c Lt-Carnegy, b Shair Khan	4
B Cooper, b Shair Khan	7	c Shaik Ebram, b Lt-Carnegy	13
W B George, c Lt-Col Wilkins, b Sh Ebram	15	c Goonak, b Shaik Ebram	10
C Aldridge, c Goonnak, b Scair Khan	2	c Capt Cahusac, b Shair Khan	0
C H C Bailey, b Shair Khan	0		
R Phillips, b Shair Khan	6	b Lieut-Carnegy	6
H Fido, run out	3		
A J Herbert, b Shaik Ebram	0		
A D Little, run out	0		
W F Court, not out	1		
Extras	4		
Total	48	Total	40

21st BO. I.

1st Innings.

Lieut Carnegy, b Collins	12
Surgn-Lt-Col Wilkins, run out	13
Lce Naik Shair Khan, c O Brown, b Herbert	31
Lascar Gonnak, b Herbert	3
Pte Shaik Ebram, c Court, b Cooper	3
Pte Geonak, b Herbert	0
Capt Cahusac, c Herbert, b Cooper	3
Pte Shaik Kasim, c Bailey, b Cooper	0
Naik Pandnak, c and b Herbert	7
Rt Boy Gondnak, not out	0
Pte Sonnak, b Collins	0
Extras	5
Total	77

KAMATIPURA C. C. VS. AHAMEDI C. C.

This match was played on the Esplanade, and resulted in a win for the former by twenty-two runs.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 13th July 1895, compared with the Statement of 6th July, 1895:—

	July 6. Rs.	July 13. Rs.
Liabilities.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	51,00,000	51,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,39,936	51,58,788
Do. do. at Branches	43,45,472	46,37,418
Other Deposits	3,13,23,698	3,56,17,101
Post Bills	5,797	5,120
Credits, undrawn	24,73,417	26,70,246
Rs.	5,82,98,320	6,31,88,673
Assets.		
Government Securities	86,39,387	83,38,131
Other authorised Securities	36,45,500	36,76,190
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	50,91,070	50,82,287
Loans do. do. do.	95,03,316	1,00,88,283
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,20,83,840	1,20,66,061
Dead Stock	3,97,926	3,97,926
Stamps and Stationery	21,920	21,920
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	11,39,017	10,28,786
Cash	1,77,71,344	2,24,29,081
Rs.	5,82,98,320	6,31,88,673

The Council of State in St. Petersburg is busy with the project of a medical institute for women, in which women will study as accoucheurs and physicians for women and children. The course of study is to last four years, divided into eight semesters. Half-yearly examinations, and yearly examinations, on passing from one course to another, will be as obligatory as in ordinary universities. After completing their studies the students will have to practise for one to three years in womens' clinics or similar hospitals. All women from 20 to 25 years of age, who have passed the ordinary high school examinations, including Latin and Greek, will be admitted. Those who go through the whole course, and are successful in their examinations, will gain the degree and name of "female physician," and can practise both in private and in hospitals for women and children, but will not be allowed to direct city hospitals, or to be called as experts in law cases, or for the army. The institute will be opened in 1897. It has already a fund of 576,400 roubles, and in the course of ten years will receive an income of 17,300 roubles, mostly derived from bequests as well as from the generous gift of the Brothers Schenjawaki. Every student will pay 100 roubles a year for her instruction.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfetly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a botton." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, always all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Sooting Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE KARACHI DACOITY CASE.

The Dacoity Case in which Khalifo Makarpio is implicated is still proceeding in the Sessions Court at Karachi before Mr. Gloster. On last Saturday some three more witnesses were re-called and cross-examined and then commenced the examination of the accused by the court. It may be remembered that none of the accused made any statement before Mr. H. S. Lawrence, the trying magistrate, but deferred doing so till their trial in the Sessions Court, where they deposed as follows:—Mahomed, the first accused, on being examined by the court denied being present at the scene of the dacoity and the marriage ceremony at the Malikraj, and further said he was not a follower of the Khalifo. He then deposed as to the manner of his arrest and the way in which his house was searched and how the approvers were induced to give evidence against all the accused. He also said that one of the approvers told him that he was offered Rs. 500 by Seth Pehlajrai to go against the accused and the Khalifo, but stated that if he and the other accused paid him Rs. 1,000 he would not turn approver. Madhari, the second accused, then deposed that he was busy making arrangements at his village about his brother's marriage, and was not present at the marriage of the nephew of Malik Ghulam Hoosein, and was also not present when the dacoity occurred. He said he was not a follower of the Khalifo. He then testified to how he had been the means of arresting several individuals, a few of whom are now witnesses for the prosecution in this case. Then he spoke as to how his house was searched and how he was first arrested and then released, and after a month re-arrested and placed on trial, at first on a charge of the theft of the three buffaloes and then on a charge of dacoity. He said that he was told by a policeman, who has since left the service, that on the night previous to the arrest of all the accused, Seth Pehlajrai had bribed Mr. Khusaldas, the Police Inspector, with Rs. 1,000 and gave certain other sums to various police officials. He also deposed to the manner in which the approvers were won over to give evidence against the accused and the Khalifo. During the examination of the accused, another of the accused, who was standing by the side of the Khalifo in the dock, was observed by the court to be whispering; strict orders were immediately issued not to allow any of the accused to speak to each other. Bulo Shidee, the third accused, denied being present at the scene of the dacoity and also at the marriage ceremony. He deposed to being at his village about ten or twelve miles away from the Malikraj. He also said he was not a follower of the Khalifo. He then made certain statements in support of the animosity existing between him and Seth Pehlajrai. The fourth accused examined was Ahmed. He also denied being present at the scene of the dacoity as well as at the marriage ceremony, and affirmed that he was at his village about twenty-four or twenty-six miles from the Malikraj. He was not a follower of the Khalifo. Then he made mention of the enmity that existed between him and Seth Pehlajrai extending over a period of ten years, and gave several instances in support of what he said, all being duly recorded. The fifth accused examined was Dhurlakhan. He, too, pleaded not guilty and denied being present at the marriage at the Malikraj, and said he was at his village attending to the marriage arrangements of one of his friends. He was not a follower of the Khalifo. He then stated how he was arrested and dealt with by the police, released at first and re-arrested on a warrant a forthight afterwards. Then he, like the other accused, referred to the animosity existing between Seth Pehlajrai and his (the accused's) family, and further added that evidently the Seth desired him to go against the Khalifo which he objected to. Malir, the sixth accused, was then examined. He also pleadee not guilty and denied being present at the marriage at the Malikraj, but said he was at his village situated about fourteen or sixteen miles away from the Malikraj. He then deposed as to his arrest by the police, adding that the charge was laid against him owing to some enmity existing between him and the complainant, Oomer. He was not a follower of the Khalifo and had nothing to do with him. Karo, the seventh accused, was next examined. He pleaded not guilty and said he was at his village. He deposed having met Seth Pehlajrai at Mughalbin, when he was asked to give evidence against the Khalifo, which he refused to do, and was therefore arrested about a month afterwards at Mughalbin and placed on his trial. He was not a follower of the Khalifo. He is not at enmity with any of the witnesses for the prosecution. He then referred to the statements made by Mahomed and Madhari as to how the approvers were induced to give evidence against all the accused. Ali, the eighth accused, was then examined; he is brother to the second accused, Madhari. He also pleaded not guilty and denied his presence at the Malikraj, saying that he was at his village celebrating his own marriage. He was not a follower of the Khalifo. He next referred to the statements made by his brother regarding the enmity existing between them and the witnesses for the prosecution as also with Seth Pehlajrai. He then stated how he was arrested by the police at first, released, and then re-arrested after a time, and that this was done owing to his being at variance with Seth Pehlajrai. This accused also said that owing to the bad feeling between the Khalifo and Seth Pehlajrai, poor people like him were the real sufferers. The Khalifo Makarpio was then examined and said that he was charged owing to the bitter hatred between him and Seth Pehlajrai, and that as the Collector was about to retire this was nothing but a got-up conspiracy to prevent the new Collector restoring him his seat at the Commissioner's Durbar. Prior to the present charge Seth Pehlajrai had made a complaint against him, which was duly investigated by Mr. McIver. He said he was also at variance, with Pir Dino, the Pir of Badino. The grandfather of Pir Dino had been the cause of the accused's grandfather being killed in the reign of the Amirs, and he (Pir Dino) claimed a portion of the income of the shrine at Mughalbin which accused refused him. Pir Dino is on friendly terms with Seth Pehlajrai, but as there is animosity between him and these two parties, hence witnesses have spoken against him. He was at the Malikraj when the marriage took place, but did not hear anything about the theft of buffaloes or the police. Mahomed, Madhari, and other accused are not his followers. Karam and Moman (the approvers) were not brought before him at the Malikraj on the night on which the alleged dacoity occurred. He added that the approvers were induced to give evidence against him by Pir Dino and Seth Pehlajrai. He as well added that the Collector also knew about the hostility between him and Seth Pehlajrai. He denied having told any one to rob the buffaloes or commit dacoity. The hearing of the case was resumed on Monday, when Mr. Inverarity addressed the court and the jurors at great length on behalf of his client the Khalifo Makarpio. He opened his address by saying that the case was a got-up one owing to the enmity existing between his client and Seth Pehlajrai, both of whom exercise great influence in the Jati Taluka, the place where the dacoity is alleged to have taken place; that the present case was a conspiracy to prevent his client regaining his seat at the Commissioner's Durbar. He then summed up the main features of the case and touched on the point as to how the three approvers were granted a conditional pardon for the purpose of giving evidence against his client. He then cited several authorities both in India and England to show that it was illagal to make any use of the evidence of approvers unless it was corroborated by other independent witnesses, and that the prosecution had failed to do this. He next referred to the conduct of the police in the investigation of the case and pointed out that the fact of the notes of the depositions of the witnesses being taken down by Mr. Khushaldas the Police Inspector, and subsequently destroyed was very objectionable. He also cited several authorities to show that the proceedings of the police could not be used as evidence against the accused, and referring to the animosity and ill-feeling existing between his client and Seth Pehlajrai, cited the evidence of Colonel R. I. Crawford, the Collector and District Magistrate of Karachi. He also stated that Seth Pehlajrai wanted to run his client down, and with this view asked several of the individuals (now accused) to give evidence against the Khalifo, and as they objected to do so, they were also hauled up, thus killing as it were two birds with one stone. Then he dwelt at great length on the evidence recorded in the Sessions Court as well as the Lower Court, and pointed out several discrepancies in the same. In conclusion he said that he would call witnesses to rebut the evidence adduced by the prosecution that his client had ordered the men to commit the dacoity. Mr. Branson having reserved his address two Syeds were accordingly examined that evening and deposed that they were with the accused Khalifo on the occasion of the marriage as the Malikraj and did not hear him giving any directions to rescue the buffaloes; they further added that they did not see any of the other accused there. Their cross-examination by the Public Prosecutor ended the proceedings of the day. Four other witnesses were examined on Tuesday, among them being Malik Goolam Hoosain, the marriage of whose nephew was being celebrated when the dacoity occurred. All of them corroborated the statements made by the two Syeds the previous evening. The seventh witness on behalf of the defence placed in the box was Abdulrahman, Police Chief Constable, who investigated the matter originally and who was ultimately reduced for not making a thorough enquiry. His chief examination ended the proceedings of the day. He was to be cross-examined yesterday.—"Sind Times" (July 11.)

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather, Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

SIR J. WESTLAND'S BUDGET.

LETTER FROM SIR W. WEDDERBURN.

The Indian Parliamentary Committee has forwarded a letter of which the following is a copy, on the subject of Sir James Westland's Budget to the Right Honourable H. H. Fowler, M.P., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, Inda Office, S. W.

Sir,—On behalf of the Indian Parliamentary Committee I had the honour, on the 6th of July last, to address to you a letter on the subject of Indian finance, forwarding a detailed Note (now referred to as No. 1) upon Mr. (now Sir James) Westland's Budget of 1894-5. In that letter it was stated that, from an examination of the facts, the Committee had formed the following conclusions: (1) that the Government of India was in error in maintaining that exchange was the sole, or even the principal, cause of the existing deficit; and (2) that the true cause of Indian financial difficulties was the overgrowth of military and civil expenditure.

2. In now forwarding herewith Note No. 2, on the Budget of 1895-6, the Committee feel it their duty to repeat and confirm the conclusions above recorded; and further to state that in their opinion recent events beyond the North-West Frontier, and the expense incurred in the Chitral expedition, make it clear that Indian finances cannot be placed on a sound basis so long as a frontier policy is pursued leading to such costly military operations.

3. Before referring to the figures for 1895-6 the Committee desire briefly to notice certain objections taken in the Viceroy's Council to the conclusions arrived at in Note No. 1. Speaking in the Budget debate, on the 28th of March last, Sir James Westland complained that in calculating the total loss by exchange we had not included the loss arising from the sterling payments to British soldiers. This was doubtless an important omission, and the correction will make a difference of about Rx. 750,000 in the total of the actual loss by exchange. But when this error has been corrected we do not find that the general conclusions of the Committee are materially affected. The total net increase of Military and Civil expenditure from 1883-4 to 1893-4, as shown in Note No. 1, was Rx. 8,854,346, the corresponding loss by exchange being Rx. 3,322,786. If Rx. 750,000 on account of British soldiers' sterling pay be transferred from the former to the latter total, there will still be left Rx. 8,104,346 net Military and Civil expenditure, as against Rx. 4,072,786 loss by exchange; and this shows that out of the increased charge the portion arising from net Military and Civil expenditure is about double that caused by loss in exchange. Speaking, in somewhat forcible terms, of the error which has now been corrected, Sir James Westland calls it a "gigantic blunder." But he should bear in mind that in this matter we went astray by following the form in which the accounts of the Government of India are presented to Parliament. Moreover in 1889 Sir James Westland himself produced in the Viceroy's Council a Table ("Financial Statement of the Government of India for 1888-9," p. 8) purporting to separate the exchange figures, and to show what the net expenditure would have been if there had been no alteration in exchange. In this Table the charge arising out of the sterling payments to the British soldier is not shown as loss by exchange. If therefore our omission constituted a serious mistake, it was one for which as Finance Minister he was himself in great measure responsible. Another item which he claims to include as loss by exchange is the exchange compensation granted to the services in 1893. But this claim is inadmissible, as the loss by exchange now in controversy represents the loss only so far as it is automatic and unavoidable, and should not include any expenditure, such as exchange compensation, separately and voluntarily incurred by the Government, even although the reason for incurring such expenditure may have been the loss suffered by individuals owing to the unfavourable exchange. If, however, exchange compensation were also included, as he desires, it would go but a little way (vide Note No. 2, para. 17) towards proving that loss by exchange is the sole cause of our embarrassments.

4. We now come to the figures of 1895-6; and in tracing the causes of the increased expenditure in recent years we have to consider what period should be selected for purposes of comparison. Sir James Westland desires to go back only seven years, to 1888-9. But that does not seem to be a fair period to take, excluding as it would, the large increase of military expenditure which was initiated just before 1888. In Note No. 1 we preferred to take a period of ten years, going back to the average of the years 1882-3 to 1884-5; and we still regard those years as a good starting point, because at that time the old standard of military expenditure still prevailed, and because, under the viceroyalty of Lord Ripon, and with Sir Evelyn Baring as Finance Minister, financial equilibrium then existed. But even taking the accounts of 1888-9 as a starting point, and comparing them with the Budget Estimate of 1895-6, the conclusions of this Committee will still be found to hold good. For Table III at para. 19 of Note No. 2, shows that during the seven years referred to the expenditure on the Military and Civil Services alone increased by Rx. 5,429,034, apart from any increase due to exchange. To this amount ought to be added the Rx. 848,769 due to loss by exchange on the increased sterling charges, an increase within the control of the Government of India; so that the total increased expenditure on the Services amounts to Rx. 6,277,803, while Rx. 4,195,628 represents loss by exchange. But in this calculation the sum of Rx. 1,307,200 on account of exchange compensation has (by way of illustration) been added to the latter instead of the former total. And it has already been shown that, for the purposes of the present argument, this charge cannot properly be included in loss by exchange, which purports to represent only automatic and unavoidable loss. With this correction, therefore, the real totals are Rx. 7,585,003, and Rx. 2,888,428, respectively. And these figures appear conclusively to prove that Sir J. Westland has altogether misapprehended the financial situation when he asserts that the increased charge arising since 1888 is "due to exchange and to exchange alone."

5. The impossible conclusions into which the Indian Finance Minister has been betrayed in his endeavour to maintain an untenable position are illustrated by the Statement of Account which, during the Budget debate, he gravely presented to the Viceroy's Council as evidence that both income and expenditure have decreased since 1883-4. In that statement he converts the total net income and expenditure of India from rupees into pounds sterling; and as exchange has during the period in question fallen about 33 per cent., the natural result of this operation is to show that, stated in pounds sterling, both income and expenditure are less now than they were in 1883-4. But it is difficult to believe that he is serious when he argues from this result that the Government has practised most marvellous economy, and that the burden upon the Indian taxpayer, who pays all his taxes in rupees, has been materially lightened. A similar process of reasoning if applied to Imperial finance (vide Note No. 2, para. 10) would prove that our National Debt, instead of having been reduced by 80 millions, has been increased by over 100 millions, during the last ten years. Those interested in Indian finance naturally look to the Finance Minister, when bringing in the Budget, to occupy a position of scientific impartiality, and to place before the public a lucid and popular exposition of the facts. It becomes therefore a ground of grave complaint if instead of doing this, he deals in financial paradoxes, and imports additional confusion into a subject already intricate and obscure.

6. In conclusion I am requested to refer to the Budget debate last year in the House of Commons. On that occasion this Committee observed with regret that you did not deem it necessary to furnish a definite reply to the contentions put forward by them in the interest of the Indian taxpayer. It is not presumed that the omission proceeded from intentional disrespect towards the large body of Members of Parliament by whom the representation was formally submitted to you. But a reference to the official report will show that this is the interpretation publicly placed upon the action of the Secretary of State by the Indian Finance Minister when speaking in the Viceroy's Council on the 28th of March last. The Committee also observe with surprise that Sir J. Westland at the same time permitted himself to refer to their representation in a tone of discourtesy* which seemed uncalled for, and peculiarly unsuited to the occasion. As regards the present communication I have the honour, on behalf of the Committee, to bespeak for it careful consideration on the part of Her Majesty's Government, and to express a hope that when the Indian Revenue Accounts are brought before the House of Commons, the Committee may be favoured with a judgment on the points at issue between themselves and the Government of India.

7. Doubtless the Government of India will be able to show certain reasons for every increase of expenditure; it is probable that with regard to some of the items they will be able to show a supreme necessity; but the advisability of an increase here or the necessity of an increase there is not the question at issue. It may be admitted at once that a certain amount of increased expenditure by the Government of India in certain departments is not only necessary, but desirable in the interests of good government. The real point, however, is that the Government of India have not been content with a moderate increase of expenditure, but have continued, with insufficient regard for the capacity of the people to bear existing burdens, to increase expenditure on the Civil and Military Services at a rate which under all the circumstances is not justifiable nor compatible with the safety and prosperity of the Empire.

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*He stated that the Secretary of State had "passed the whole thing over with the contempt it deserved".

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD, K.C.I.E., C S I.

The "Celebriy at Home" in this week's (World) is Sir Edwin Arnold. The writer says:—

Poet, "litterateur," journalist, traveller though he be, the handsome flat wherein Sir Edwin Arnold finds a "pied-á terre" bears few indication of his eventful life or of his long residence in India and wanderings over the Land of the Rising Sun, whose people he learned to love so well. A large square anteroom leads into what is naturally the most interesting portion of his home—the bright, cheerful study so characteristic of the man. A tiny despatch-box—the companion of many journeys—stands on a small table, and is quite large enough for one who, with such orderly, mathodical habits, knows where to put his hand on any paper required, and "can write on the top of a hat as well as anywhere else." The bookcases contain only a few relics of a once vast library, for Sir Edwin dislikes accumulations, and considers that portable property is a great nuisance. Wherefore he has twice dispersed his books and household gods among his children, so as to be free of effects; nevertheless, there are some little possessions of interest which he retains, "only for the present," he remarks significantly. "Those who see my flat know I live elsewhere; and though I make books, I never keep them." Among the pictures on the walls there is one of the Emperor of Japan on horseback, another of Prince Siddartha drawing the curtain over the couch of his sleeping wife before he went forth on his act renunciation, and a fine proof-before-letters engraving of Noel Paton's "Oberon and Titania." There are plenty of deep, comfortable lounging-chairs, presumably for the use of his friends; for Sir Edwn himself, with perfect physical health, never knows what it is to be tired or to have had even one headache, and attributes it to the fact that he never frets, never hurries, and looks upon life as a fine art, and that it is as reasonable to study to preserve a healthy body for the soul as it is for a good soldier to keep his scabbard in order for the useful blade. And yet in a career so chequered, so full of incident, adventure, and unceasing work, it can only be the bright, optimistic spirit within that enables Sir Edwin Arnold to declare that, having done everything, seen everything, known most people, and had a vast experience of the world, he has a contented mind, and that to him to-morrow is always better than to-day. If asked when he is happiest, he would say on the present occasion, and he works simply because he loves work. Hence it is that his "entoursge" is of slight importance; and though he laughingly assures you that he feels somewhat as Dr. Johnson felt when Boswell told him he was going to write his life, and could almost answer in the same words, "I will take your life if you do," he yields "for auld acquaintance sake, and a wish to please."

A born poet and a student from childhood, Edwin Arnold simply was weaned on books, and remembers well, when he was five years old, his father, who always did things on a large scale, sending up to his room a washing-basket full of quartos and folios, among which those of Dampier and La Perouse first fired his imagination with a love of history, of geography, and of travel; while Pope's "Iliad" he would devour in bed, turning his shoulder to the window tocatch the last glimpses of the weaning light. His schooldays were passed at King's school, Rochester, and King' College, London, after which he was elected a to scholarship at University College, Oxford, where he won the Newdigate prize for his English poem on "The Feast of Belshazzar," and the following year was chosen to give the Address to the Prime Minister, Lord Derby, on the occasion of his being installed Chancellor of the University. Leaving Oxford with high honours, he was elected second master in the English Division of King Edward VI.'s School at Birmingham, and later, turning his footsteps towards the East, he was appointed Principal of the Government Sanskrit College at Poona, and Fellow of the Bombay University. The young Principals quick mastery of Oriental languages and keen insight into the complex Oriental character, together with an innate tact in dealing alike with the native princes, the heads of departments, and the students, enabled him to be of considerable use in educational affairs, and he was twice thanked by the Governor in Council for his services. Nor was he distinguished in official and social life only. With the physical vigour and activity which do not generally go with powerful intellects, he was an ardent sportsman, and had many thrilling adventures while in pursuit of "big game" and out pig-sticking.

With a mind attuned to all thatis loftyalike in ideas and in aims and full of the imagery of poetry Sir Edwin Arnold possesses a peculiar simplicity of character, together with a magnetic power of sympathy and a detestation of all uncharitableness. His conversation is full, now of sparkling anecdote, anon of thrilling pathos, as may suit the subject, while the gentle, courteous manner has a charm all its own. His brightness is infectious; it seems to brace and invigorate even the most depressed of those with whom he comes in contact, and to cause them to look upon life through his own rose-coloured glasses.

Sir Edwin Arnold's foreign Orders alone are a collection of curiosities. "The Light of Asia" brought him the decoration of the White Elephant from the King of Siam; the Order of the Lien and Sun came from the Shah of Persia on the production of another fascinating volume, "With Sadi in the Garden; or, the Book of Love," a poem founded on a single chapter of the work of the Persian poet Sadi. In later years, during his visit to Japan, the Emperor conferred on him the Order of the Rising Sun, which carries with it the dignity of Chokunin of the Empire; not to speak of the Imperial Order of the Medjidieh from the Sultan and Imperial Order of Osmanie. The decoration Companion of the Star of India he received on the occasion of the proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India; and eleven years after he was created Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. He is likewise a Fellow of the Royal Asiatic and other societies, and honorary correspondent of the Geographical Society of Marseilles,

HIGH COURT.—July 16.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Cause.

510-94—Bhaishunker and K—Laljee Mowjee vs Savliaram Ganajee Valker and another—Khunderao M.

Postponed Long Causes.

563-94—Muljee and R—Tulsidas Lalloobhoy Mody vs Muljee Cullianjee—Crawsord B and Co.
20-95—M H Khan—Adamjee Kurrimbhoy vs Abdoola Kurimbhoy and others—J C Cama.
527-93—Crawford B and Co—Narrondas Rowjee vs Purshotumdas Nagindas and others—Chitnes M and M.
638-94—Ardesir H and D—Charles A Turner vs Hormusji Maneckji Dadabhoy—Nanu and H.
500-94—Tyabjee and Co—Haji Abdoola Hajee Abdal Salar and others vs Abdool Saccoor Haji Abdool Latiff and others—J C Cama.
480-92—K D Shroff—Halimabai vs Beg Mahomed Haji Abdool Rehman—Little and Co.
611-94—Wadia and G—Chimanji Khooshalji and others vs Poonamchand Krishnaji—M L Shroff.
38-95—M L Shroff—Poonamchand Krishnaji and others vs Chandooji Khooshalji and others—Wadia and G.
68-95—Wadia and G—The Societe Generale Mercantile vs Kessowji Pudha and others—Brown and M.
452-94—Hiralal and M—Thakoredas Purshotumdas Shroff and others vs Manilal Lakhmidas and another—Framji M and M.
40-95—Bicknell M and M—Samibai vs Premji Pragji—Mathubhai and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

467-92—Pestonjee R and K—Thakar Gopaljee Cullianjee and another vs Memon Oomer Sulleman and others—Nanu and H.

Petitions for Hearing.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Goculdas Cullianjee, Ahmednagar Cotton Press Company, Limited—Mooljee and R—Premjee Ookerda and others—Petitioners—Edgelow and G for Co.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Goculdas Cullianjee, Bharsee Cotton Press Company, Limited—Mooljee and R—Premjee Okerda and others—Petitioners—Edgelow and G for Co.

Postponed Long Causes.

35-95—Crawford B and Co—Octo Friedheim vs Nensey Peroo Mahomed—Payne G and S.
48-95—K J Mantri (for pauper)—Wamon Bhicoo and another vs Tribhowan Jadhowjee and another—Payne G and S.
3-95—Bhaishunker and K—Mowjee Valabhdas and another vs Haroon Jacob.
481-94—Thakurdas D and C—Ebrahimbhoy Ludhabhoy Chuttoo vs Baboolbhoy Baga—H S Dikshit.
500-74—M H Khan, C W and S, and P J Peale—Hiralal Jamnadas and others vs Goverdhandas Sittaram and others—H S Dikshit, Payne G and S, Craige L and O, Tyabji and Co, Thakurdas D and C, Daphtary and Fereira.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Budroodin Tyabjee.)

Short Causes.

133-94—Bicknell M and M—Runchodedas Dharsey vs Vassonjee Jairam and another—Brown and M.
416-94—Framjee M and M—Perojbai vs Bapoojee Edulijee Chinai.
213-95—Craige L and O—William Henry Nebel vs Buldevdas Ganeshdas and another—Hiralal and M.
267-95—Nathubhai and J—Kankuchand Shirchan and others vs Rustomjee Hormusjee—In person.
271-95—Little S N and B—Bidichand Damoderdas and another vs Maneckchand Keshawram.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

22-95—Edgelow and G—J R E Collins vs Elizabeth Georgiana Collins and others.
19-95—In person—Bagwanti vs Divanchand Mohunlal.
23-95—In person—Ramchander Bhai vs Shridhur Bhawoo Muccadam—K J Mantri.
30-95—In person—Lalla Cuima Talli vs Zaroo Ajim Telli.
31-95—In person—Dhunraj Moorlidhar Bias vs Rahimtoola Moosabhoy.

Postpond Long Causes.

571-94—Roughton and B—Francis Ronaque Okearney vs Meerman Jan Okearney and another—Brown and M.
282-94—Brown and M—Khan Mahomed Sheriff vs Govindram Girdharidas and another—Framji M and M.
456-92—Ardesir H and D—Goolmahomed Ebrahim and another vs Jumna—Little and Co.
633-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Camerally Tyabally vs Abdool Hoosein Jeewabhai and another—H S Dikshit.
294-94—Tyabjee D and Co—Thucker Parshotum Runmull vs Meman Joosub Mahomed—James Peace.
481-94—Ardesir H and D—Abida alias Chirow vs Goolam Saheb Mandleyker—Thackerdas D and C.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR A. Crum Brown, in his recent lecture on the eyesight and the movements of the head, delivered at the University Museum, Oxford, made some interesting remarks on drunkenness. Alcohol makes all the reflex actions of the body sluggish, so that the nerves and senses perfom their automatic, or "office" work, as the Professor calls it, less promptly than usual. The conscious "I" or "Ego" of the person may not notice anything wrong, but even a moderate dose of alcohol may delay the transmission of a nerve signal to the eyeball, so much so as to affect the balance of his head, and make the world outside appear to whirl round. A perfectly sober man sees the world go round if he wags his head, because the "office" work fails him, but a little alcohol makes it fail still more readily. Even in extreme intoxication a man may see the world steadily if he can keep himself steady, but if he allows his head to move he reels and staggers. It is possible that a good many falls from scaffoldings and such-like accidents are traceable to this cause.

It is well known that natural or "earth" currents of electricity are always flowing in telegraph wires, but they are usually so weak as to be negligeable, though sometimes they are strong enough to derange the telegraph instruments. Signor Palmieri, and Italian electrician, has recently found that such currents flow upwards in wires inclined to the plane of the horizon, except in volcanic districts, where they change in direction when a volcanis eruption takes place, and flow downwards, increasing and diminishing in strength with the activity of the volcano.

The electrograph for marking linen indelibly, which is made by Messrs. Nalder Brothers, the well-known instrument makers, is a novel application of electrotypy. The linen is moistened with water or salt water, and a silver stamp is pressed upon it. A current of electricity is sent from the silver stamp through the linen, and prints it with a salt of silver. The current is then reversed, and the silver is reduced from the salt, thus forming permanent characters in the cloth.

Messrs. Lewis and Hunter's patent carring boxes for shipping coal, which are used in the Bute Docks, Cardiff, have a cone-valve in the bottom, which is opened to allow the coals to drop into the hold of the vessel. As the box is first lowered in to the hold until its bottom is within 18 inches of the coal already there breakage of the coal is avoided. Each crane is capable of loading 300 tons per hour.

The accuracy of "finger prints" as a test of personal identity is well shown by some recent photographs of Mr. Francis Galton. In a case of twins, their photographs and measurements were closely alike, but the minutiæ of their finger prints were quite different. An enlarged photograph of the print of the hand of a child 86 days old shows the development of the distinctive [illegible] ridges on the skin even at that early age.

The originating shock of an earthquake may only last a few seconds or minutes, but the rocking caused by the earthquake waves which proceed from the centre of disturbance is found to continue for a long time afterwards, even for many hours. Infact, it has recently been shown by Dr. E. Oddone, of Pavia, that the duration of the rocking increases with the distance from the earthquake centre.

The story of a new breed of cats having been developed in the cold-storage warehouses of Pittsburg, U. S. has some foundation in fact. It appears that these cats languish on being taken back into houses of the ordinary temperature, since they have adopted themselves to the cold of the refrigerated rooms. They have become stronger, larger, healthier, and have thicker fur than cats of the same breed in the ordinary warehouses.

The Forest Fly of the New Forest (Hippobosca equina) is a plague to horses, donkeys, cattle, dogs, and cats, and is believed to suck their blood, but this requires confirmation. The cure for the pest is to wipe, the animals with a cloth, moistened in benzene, paraffin, or some adilute sanitary solution not dangerous to the animal. Obviously paraffin or benzine would be a dangerous application in the case of dogs, cats, or other domestic pets, as they are inflammable liquids.

The Public Health Department of Rome, recognising the important connection between the weather and various diseases, have established a meteorological station for the instruction of student in meteorology as applied to hygiene. Observations will be regularly carried on their, and a bulletin issued with a view of ascertaining the medical climatology of the city. This is a step in the right direction, which might well be followed in London and others of our large cities.

The Canadians are now alive to the importance of arresting the wanton destruction of their forests, re-planting areas already denuded of trees, and introducing new varieties from the old world, both for sanitary and ornamental purposes. The subject has been exhaustively treated by the Honourable J. K. Ward in a paper read before the Natural History Society of Montreal. From this it appears that the lumber trade of Canada began as early as 1667, when the first ship with a cargo of timber left Canada for Europe. The Canadian scientific societies are encouraging the forestry movement with all their power.

Many years ago the famous Rocky Mountain guide, Jim Bridger, used to say that he had found on the "divide" west of the Upper Yellowstone River a "creek" which flowed in two directions, namely, east into the Yellowstone and Missouri, and west into the Snake river and Columbia; but as Jim told of other marvels such as a glass mountain, and a river that ran downhill so fast it became boiling hot, his account was received with scepticism. The exploration of the Yellowstone Park has, however, confirmed the veracity of the old hunter, for in "Two-Ocean Pass," a flat mountain meadow, 8,000 feet above the sea, to the south of the Yellowstone Park (in lat. 44 deg. 3 min., long. 110 deg. 10 min.), the Atlantic and Pacific creeks, one flowing into the Atlantic Ocean, the other into the Pacific, are actually joined in one.

The Atlantic Creek runs out of the meadow through a narrow valley on the east side, and the Pacific Creek does the same on the west side, while on the north and south their tributaries or head waters enter the meadow, each branching into two forks running east and west into the Atlantic and Pacific Creeks, thus forming a lozenge-shaped island in the plain between the two creeks. It has recently been shown by Dr. B. W. Evermann that the Yellowstone Lake, the only lake in the National Park which contains fish, has been stocked with trout from the Snake River by way of the Pacific Creek, as otherwise fish could not ascend the Falls of the Yellowstone. At a point of the north fork in the meadow it is possible to drink water which is about to divide and flow into both oceans.

[illegible] Rochet et Cie, of 29, Rue du Quatre-Sep[illegible], Paris, have brought out a "home-trainer" [illegible] trying the speed of bicycles and learning to work them or keep in "good form." It is a simple apparatus, the track consisting of two rollers or revolving barrels, which support the two wheels and revolve under them as they go round. Since the track revolves under it the bicycle does not move, however fast the rider works the pedals.

An ancient factory for flint implements has been found 300 miles south-west of St. Louis, Missouri, by Mr. W. H. Holmes. The stone is a whitish or light grey chart, which flakes easily. It was dug in pits and worked on the ground or in the neighbourhood. The remains of hundreds of pits, refuse heaps of chart, and the lodges and fireplaces of the flint workers are scattered over the district.

The American Asssociation for the Advancement of Science will hold its annual meeting at Springfield, Mass., from August 28th to September 7th next, under the presidency of Professor E. W. Morley. Among the papers to be read will be those by Mr. Le Conte Stevens on Aerial Locomotion, Mr. B. E. Fernow on the Providential Function of Government in relation to natural resources, and Dr. Brinton on the Aims of Anthropology.

Professor Tarchanoff's experiments seem to point to the fact that music may to a large extent be looked upon as a medicine, and the best of tonics for banishing fatigue and nervousness, or rather deficiency of nerve power. "Experiments on dogs," says a leading scientific journal, "showed that music was capable of increasing the elimination of carbonic acid by 15·7 per cent., and of increasing the consumption of oxygen by 20·1 per cent. It was also found that music increased the functional activity of the skin. Professor Tarchanoff claims as the result of these experiments that music may fairly by regarded as a serious therapeutic agent, and that it exercises a genuine and considerable influence over the functions of the body. Facts of this kind are in no way surprising, and are chiefly of interest as presenting some physiological basis for phenomena that are sufficiently obvious. The influence of the war chant upon the warrior is known to even savage tribes. We are accustomed to regard this influence simply as an ordinary case of physical stimuli producing physiological effects." I may add to this some experience of my own. A friend of mine once advised me take more exercise while engaged in the pleasant task of book-writing. "Walk half a mile," he said, "after every two pages you write." I tried this plan, and my literary work became laboured in the extreme, and I soon gave it up. But whenever in my study I feel brain-weary I take up my fiddle or guitar, and the consolation and benefit I received is very marked indeed.

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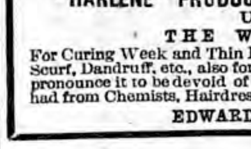

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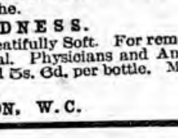

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

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(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile Imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

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"CADBURY'S"

"The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture.—Absolutely Pure."—*The Analyst.*

A SMALL SPOONFUL of CADBURY'S COCOA, with boiling water or milk, will make a large breakfast cup of the most delicious, digestible, absolutely pure and nourishing Cocoa, of the greatest strength and the finest flavour, entirely free from any admixture.

Cadbury's Cocoa provides a refined daily beverage for the robust, the young, the old, and particularly those of weak and impaired digestion.

NO CHEMICALS USED *(As in many of the so-called Pure Foreign Cocoas).*

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VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.

INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.

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IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.

IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.

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Apply to Messrs. J. STANLEY & Co., Bombay, Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

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Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week, until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

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Kettle Size ...	2/6
Small Boiler Size ...	5/-
Medium Boiler Size ...	7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*

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Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

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HARRIS'S
Harness Composition
Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness, with the end of a stiff Brush, then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish, which by a light rub with a soft Cloth will become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

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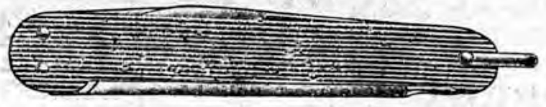

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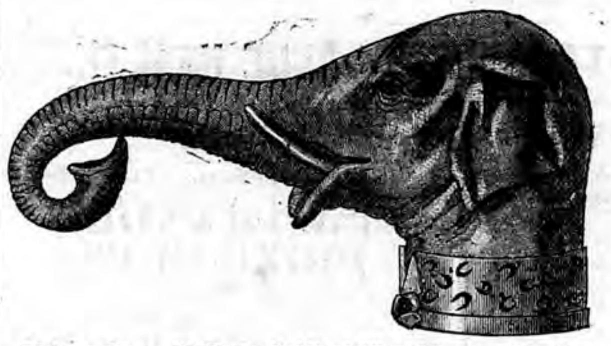

Malacca Cane with Fancy Oxidized Silver Mount ...Rs. 85.
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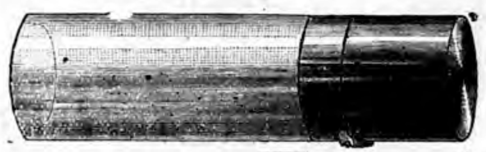
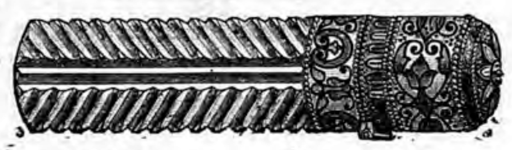


Crystal Bottle, Sterling Silver Mount and Gilt inside ....Rs. 15.



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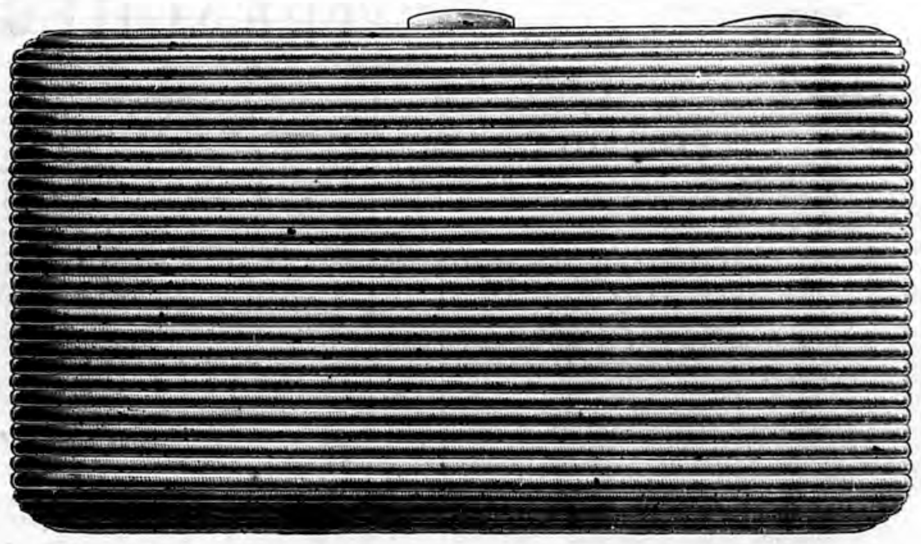

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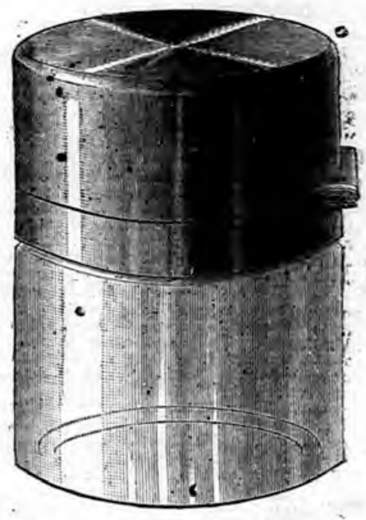
Do. do. 4 do. .... „ 80.



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To HER MAJESTY

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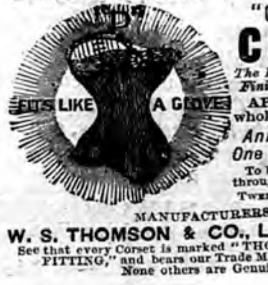

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